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<b>(54) Title:</b> METASTATIC BREAST AND COLON CANCER REGULATED GENES		
<b>(57) Abstract</b>  Gene sequences as shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85 have been found to be significantly associated with metastatic potential of cancer cells, especially breast and colon cancer cells. Methods are provided for determining the risk of metastasis of a tumor, which involve determining whether a tissue sample from a tumor expresses a polypeptide encoded by a gene as shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85, or a substantial portion thereof.		

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## METASTATIC BREAST AND COLON CANCER REGULATED GENES

## TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to methods for predicting the behavior of tumors. More particularly, the invention relates to methods in which a tumor sample is examined for expression of a specified gene sequence thereby to indicate propensity for metastatic spread.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Breast cancer is one of the most common malignant diseases in women, with about 1,000,000 new cases per year worldwide. Colon cancer is another of the most common cancers. Despite use of a number of histochemical, genetic, and immunological markers, clinicians still have a difficult time predicting which tumors will metastasize to other organs. Some patients are in need of adjuvant therapy to prevent recurrence and metastasis and others are not. However, distinguishing between these subpopulations of patients is not straightforward, and course of treatment is not easily charted. There is a need in the art for new markers for distinguishing between tumors which will or have metastasized and those which are less likely to metastasize

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide markers for distinguishing between tumors which will or have metastasized and those which are less likely to metastasize. These and other objects of the invention are provided by one or more of the embodiments described below.

One embodiment of the invention provides an isolated and purified human protein having an amino acid sequence which is at least 85% identical to an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.

Another embodiment of the invention provides a fusion protein which comprises a first protein segment and a second protein segment fused to each other by

means of a peptide bond. The first protein segment consists of at least six contiguous amino acids selected from an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.

Yet another embodiment of the invention provides an isolated and  
5 purified polypeptide consisting of at least six contiguous amino acids of a human protein having an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.

Still another embodiment of the invention provides a preparation of  
10 antibodies which specifically bind to a human protein which comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.

Even another embodiment of the invention provides an isolated and  
15 purified subgenomic polynucleotide comprising at least 11 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence which is at least 96% identical to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.

Another embodiment of the invention provides an isolated and purified  
gene which comprises a coding sequence comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.

Yet another embodiment of the invention provides a method for  
20 determining metastasis in a tissue sample. An expression product of a gene which comprises a coding sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38-41, 45, 48, 52, 55, 57, 58, 60, 63-66, 69-74, 76, 80, 82, and 83 is measured in a tissue sample. A tissue sample which expresses the product is categorized as metastatic.

25 Still another embodiment of the invention provides a method for determining metastasis in a tissue sample. An expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15-17, 21, 23, 28, 31, 34, 37, 42-44, 46, 47, 49-51, 53, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 75, 77-79, 81, 84, and 85 is measured in a tissue sample. A tissue sample which does not express  
30 the product is categorized as metastatic.

Even another embodiment of the invention provides a method for determining metastatic potential in a tissue sample. An expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38-41, 45, 48, 52, 55, 57, 58, 60, 63-66, 69-74, 76, 80, 82, and 83 is measured in a tissue sample. A tissue sample which expresses the product is categorized as having metastatic potential.

A further embodiment of the invention provides a method for determining metastatic potential in a tissue sample. An expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15-17, 21, 23, 28, 31, 34, 37, 42-44, 46, 47, 49-51, 53, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 75, 77-79, 81, 84, and 85 is measured in a tissue sample. A tissue sample which does not express the product is categorized as having metastatic potential.

Another embodiment of the invention provides a method of predicting the propensity for metastatic spread of a breast tumor preferentially to bone or lung. An expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, 5, 11, 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38, 45, 52, 58, 65, 66, 70, 74, 76, and 80 is measured in a breast tumor sample. A breast tumor sample which expresses the product is categorized as having a propensity to metastasize to bone or lung.

Even another embodiment of the invention provides a method of predicting propensity for metastatic spread of a breast tumor preferentially to lung. An expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 9, 13, 14, 19, 26, 29, 39-41, 48, 55, 57, 60, 63, 64, 72, 73, 82, and 83 is measured in a breast tumor sample. A breast tumor sample which expresses the product is characterized as having a propensity to metastasize to lung.

Still another embodiment of the invention provides a method of predicting propensity for metastatic spread of a colon tumor. An expression product of a gene which comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:56 is measured in a colon tumor sample. A colon tumor sample which expresses the product is characterized as having a low propensity to metastasize.

Even another embodiment of the invention provides a method for determining metastasis in a tissue sample. An expression product of a gene which comprises a coding sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15-17, 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 42-44, 46, 47, 49, 61, 62, 67, 68, 75, 77-79, 81, 84, and 85 is measured in a tissue sample. A tissue sample which expresses the product is categorized as non-metastatic.

Yet another embodiment of the invention provides a method for determining metastasis in a tissue sample. An expression product of a gene which comprises a coding sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15-17, 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 42-44, 46, 47, 49, 61, 62, 67, 68, 75, 77-79, 81, 84, and 85 is measured in a tissue sample. A tissue sample which does not express the product is categorized as metastatic.

The invention thus provides the art with a number of genes and proteins, which can be used as markers of metastasis. These are useful for more rationally prescribing the course of therapy for breast or colon cancer patients.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

It is a discovery of the present invention that a number of genes are differentially expressed between metastatic cancer cells, especially cancer cells of the breast and colon, and non-metastatic cancer cells. These genes are metastatic marker genes. This information can be utilized to make diagnostic reagents specific for the expression products of the differentially expressed genes. It can also be used in diagnostic and prognostic methods which will help clinicians in planning appropriate treatment regimes for cancers, especially of the breast or colon.

Some of the polynucleotides disclosed herein represent novel genes which are differentially expressed between non-metastatic cancer cells and cancer cells which have a potential to metastasize. SEQ ID NOS:1-63 represent novel metastatic marker genes (Table 1). SEQ ID NOS:64-85 represent known genes which have been found to be differentially expressed in metastatic relative to non-metastatic cancer cells (Table 2). Some of the metastatic marker genes disclosed herein are expressed in

metastatic cells relative to non-metastatic cells, particularly in breast cancer cells which metastasize to bone and lung (SEQ ID NOS:1, 5, 11, 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38, 45, 52, 58, 65, 66, 70, 74, 76, and 80). One metastatic marker gene (SEQ ID NO:56) is expressed in non-metastatic breast cancer cells and in colon cancer cells with low metastatic potential. Other metastatic marker genes are expressed in metastatic cancer cells, particularly in breast cancer cells which metastasize only to lung (SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 9, 13, 14, 19, 26, 29, 39-41, 48, 55, 57, 60, 63, 64, 72, 73, 82, and 83). Still other metastatic marker genes (SEQ ID NOS:3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15-17, 21, 23, 28, 31, 34, 37, 42-44, 46, 47, 49, 61, 62, 67, 68, 75, 77-79, 81, 84, and 85) are expressed in cancer cells which do not typically metastasize, particularly in breast cancer cells. Identification of these relationships and markers permits the formulation of reagents and methods as further described below. Other metastatic marker genes, such as those which comprise a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:6, 27, 32, and 54, can be used to identify cancerous tissue, particularly breast cancer tissue.

Sequences of metastatic marker genes are disclosed in SEQ ID NOS:1-85. Metastatic marker proteins can be made by expression of the disclosed polynucleotide molecules. Amino acid sequences encoded by novel polynucleotides of the invention can be predicted by running a translation program for each of three reading frames for a disclosed sequence and its complement. Complete polynucleotide sequences can be obtained by chromosome walking, screening of libraries for overlapping clones, 5' RACE, or other techniques well known in the art.

Reference to metastatic marker nucleotide or amino acid sequences includes variants which have similar expression patterns in metastatic relative to non-metastatic cells, as described below. Metastatic marker polypeptides can differ in length from full-length metastatic marker proteins and contain at least 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, or 200 or more contiguous amino acids of a metastatic marker protein.

Variants of marker proteins and polypeptides can also occur. Metastatic marker protein or polypeptide variants can be naturally or non-naturally occurring. Naturally occurring metastatic marker protein or polypeptide variants are found in

humans or other species and comprise amino acid sequences which are substantially identical to the proteins encoded by genes corresponding to the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85 or their complements. Non-naturally occurring metastatic marker protein or polypeptide variants which retain substantially the same differential expression patterns in metastatic relative to non-metastatic cancer cells as naturally occurring metastatic marker protein or polypeptide variants are also included here. Preferably, naturally or non-naturally occurring metastatic marker protein or polypeptide variants have amino acid sequences which are at least 85%, 90%, or 95% identical to amino acid sequences encoded by the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85. More preferably, the molecules are at least 98% or 99% identical. Percent sequence identity between a wild-type protein or polypeptide and a variant is determined by aligning the wild-type protein or polypeptide with the variant to obtain the greatest number of amino acid matches, as is known in the art, counting the number of amino acid matches between the wild-type and the variant, and dividing the total number of matches by the total number of amino acid residues of the wild-type sequence.

Preferably, amino acid changes in metastatic marker protein or polypeptide variants are conservative amino acid changes, *i.e.*, substitutions of similarly charged or uncharged amino acids. A conservative amino acid change involves substitution of one of a family of amino acids which are related in their side chains. Naturally occurring amino acids are generally divided into four families: acidic (aspartate, glutamate), basic (lysine, arginine, histidine), non-polar (alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan), and uncharged polar (glycine, asparagine, glutamine, cystine, serine, threonine, tyrosine) amino acids. Phenylalanine, tryptophan, and tyrosine are sometimes classified jointly as aromatic amino acids.

It is reasonable to expect that an isolated replacement of a leucine with an isoleucine or valine, an aspartate with a glutamate, a threonine with a serine, or a similar replacement of an amino acid with a structurally related amino acid will not have a major effect on the biological properties of the resulting metastatic marker



protein or polypeptide variant. Properties and functions of metastatic marker protein or polypeptide variants are of the same type as a metastatic marker protein or polypeptide comprising amino acid sequences encoded by the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85, although the properties and functions of variants can differ in degree.

- 5 Whether an amino acid change results in a metastatic marker protein or polypeptide variant with the appropriate differential expression pattern can readily be determined. For example, nucleotide probes can be selected from the marker gene sequences disclosed herein and used to detect marker gene mRNA in Northern blots or in tissue sections, as is known in the art. Alternatively, antibodies which specifically bind to
- 10 protein products of metastatic marker genes can be used to detect expression of metastatic marker proteins.

Metastatic marker variants include glycosylated forms, aggregative conjugates with other molecules, and covalent conjugates with unrelated chemical moieties. Metastatic marker variants also include allelic variants, species variants, and

15 muteins. Truncations or deletions of regions which do not affect the differential expression of metastatic marker genes are also metastatic marker variants. Covalent variants can be prepared by linking functionalities to groups which are found in the amino acid chain or at the N- or C-terminal residue, as is known in the art.

Full-length metastatic marker proteins can be extracted, using standard

20 biochemical methods, from metastatic marker protein-producing human cells, such as metastatic breast or colon cancer cells. An isolated and purified metastatic marker protein or polypeptide is separated from other compounds which normally associate with a metastatic marker protein or polypeptide in a cell, such as certain proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, or subcellular organelles. A preparation of isolated and purified

25 metastatic marker proteins or polypeptides is at least 80% pure; preferably, the preparations are 90%, 95%, or 99% pure.

Metastatic marker proteins and polypeptides can also be produced by recombinant DNA methods or by synthetic chemical methods. For production of recombinant metastatic marker proteins or polypeptides, coding sequences selected

30 from the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85, or variants of those

sequences which encode metastatic marker proteins. can be expressed in known prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression systems (see below). Bacterial, yeast, insect, or mammalian expression systems can be used, as is known in the art.

Alternatively, synthetic chemical methods, such as solid phase peptide  
5 synthesis, can be used to synthesize a metastatic marker protein or polypeptide. General means for the production of peptides, analogs or derivatives are outlined in CHEMISTRY AND BIOCHEMISTRY OF AMINO ACIDS, PEPTIDES, AND PROTEINS -- A SURVEY OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, Weinstein, B. ed., Marcell Dekker, Inc., publ., New York (1983). Moreover, substitution of D-amino acids for the normal L-  
10 stereoisomer can be carried out to increase the half-life of the molecule. Metastatic marker variants can be similarly produced.

Non-naturally occurring fusion proteins comprising at least 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, or 200 or more contiguous metastatic marker amino acids can also be constructed.  
15 Human metastatic marker fusion proteins are useful for generating antibodies against metastatic marker amino acid sequences and for use in various assay systems. For example, metastatic marker fusion proteins can be used to identify proteins which interact with metastatic marker proteins and influence their functions. Physical methods, such as protein affinity chromatography, or library-based assays for protein-  
20 protein interactions, such as the yeast two-hybrid or phage display systems, can also be used for this purpose. Such methods are well known in the art and can also be used as drug screens.

A metastatic marker fusion protein comprises two protein segments fused together by means of a peptide bond. The first protein segment comprises at least  
25 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, or 200 or more contiguous amino acids of a metastatic marker protein. The amino acids can be selected from the amino acid sequences encoded by the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85 or from variants of those sequences, such as those described above. The first protein segment can also comprise a full-  
30 length metastatic marker protein.

The second protein segment can be a full-length protein or a protein fragment or polypeptide. The fusion protein can be labeled with a detectable marker, as is known in the art, such as a radioactive, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or biotinylated marker. The second protein segment can be an enzyme which will generate a detectable product, such as  $\beta$ -galactosidase. The first protein segment can be N-terminal or C-terminal, as is convenient.

Techniques for making fusion proteins, either recombinantly or by covalently linking two protein segments, are also well known. Recombinant DNA methods can be used to prepare metastatic marker fusion proteins, for example, by making a DNA construct which comprises coding sequences selected from SEQ ID NOS:1-85 in proper reading frame with nucleotides encoding the second protein segment and expressing the DNA construct in a host cell, as described below.

Isolated and purified metastatic marker proteins, polypeptides, variants, or fusion proteins can be used as immunogens, to obtain preparations of antibodies which specifically bind to a metastatic marker protein. The antibodies can be used, *inter alia*, to detect wild-type metastatic marker proteins in human tissue and fractions thereof. The antibodies can also be used to detect the presence of mutations in metastatic marker genes which result in under- or over-expression of a metastatic marker protein or in expression of a metastatic marker protein with altered size or electrophoretic mobility.

Preparations of polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies can be made using standard methods. Single-chain antibodies can also be prepared. Single-chain antibodies which specifically bind to metastatic marker proteins, polypeptides, variants, or fusion proteins can be isolated, for example, from single-chain immunoglobulin display libraries, as is known in the art. The library is "panned" against metastatic marker protein amino acid sequences, and a number of single chain antibodies which bind with high-affinity to different epitopes of metastatic marker proteins can be isolated. Hayashi *et al.*, 1995, *Gene* 160:129-30. Single-chain antibodies can also be constructed using a DNA amplification method, such as the polymerase chain reaction

(PCR), using hybridoma cDNA as a template. Thirion *et al.*, 1996, *Eur. J. Cancer Prev.* 5:507-11.

Single-chain antibodies can be mono- or bispecific, and can be bivalent or tetravalent. Construction of tetravalent, bispecific single-chain antibodies is taught in  
5 Coloma and Morrison, 1997, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 15:159-63. Construction of bivalent, bispecific single-chain antibodies is taught in Mallender and Voss, 1994, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:199-206.

A nucleotide sequence encoding the single-chain antibody can be constructed using manual or automated nucleotide synthesis, cloned into DNA  
10 expression constructs using standard recombinant DNA methods, and introduced into cells which express the coding sequence, as described below. Alternatively, single-chain antibodies can be produced directly using, for example, filamentous phage technology. Verhaar *et al.*, 1995, *Int. J. Cancer* 61:497-501; Nicholls *et al.*, 1993, *J. Immunol. Meth.* 165:81-91.

15 Metastatic marker-specific antibodies specifically bind to epitopes present in a full-length metastatic marker protein having an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85, to metastatic marker polypeptides, or to metastatic marker variants, either alone or as part of a fusion protein. Preferably, metastatic marker epitopes are not present in other human proteins.  
20 Typically, at least 6, 8, 10, or 12 contiguous amino acids are required to form an epitope. However, epitopes which involve non-contiguous amino acids may require more, *e.g.*, at least 15, 25, or 50 amino acids.

Antibodies which specifically bind to metastatic marker proteins, polypeptides, fusion proteins, or variants provide a detection signal at least 5-, 10-, or  
25 20-fold higher than a detection signal provided with other proteins when used in Western blots or other immunochemical assays. Preferably, antibodies which specifically bind to metastatic marker epitopes do not detect other proteins in immunochemical assays and can immunoprecipitate a metastatic marker protein, polypeptide, fusion protein, or variant from solution.

Antibodies can be purified by methods well known in the art. Preferably, the antibodies are affinity purified, by passing the antibodies over a column to which a metastatic marker protein, polypeptide, variant, or fusion protein is bound. The bound antibodies can then be eluted from the column, for example, using a buffer  
5 with a high salt concentration.

Subgenomic polynucleotides contain less than a whole chromosome. Preferably, the polynucleotides are intron-free. In a preferred embodiment, the polynucleotide molecules comprise a contiguous sequence of 10, 11, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 74, 80, 90, 100, 125, 150, 154, 175, 182, 200, 243, or 268  
10 nucleotides selected from SEQ ID NOS:1-85 or the complements thereof. The complement of a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85 is a contiguous nucleotide sequence which forms Watson-Crick base pairs with a contiguous nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85. The complement of a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85 (the antisense strand) is also a subgenomic polynucleotide,  
15 and can be used provide marker protein antisense oligonucleotides. Double-stranded polynucleotides which comprise one of the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85 are also subgenomic polynucleotides. Metastatic marker protein subgenomic polynucleotides also include polynucleotides which encode metastatic marker protein-specific single-chain antibodies and ribozymes, or fusion proteins  
20 comprising metastatic marker protein amino acid sequences.

Degenerate nucleotide sequences encoding amino acid sequences of metastatic marker protein and or variants, as well as homologous nucleotide sequences which are at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% identical to the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85, are also metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides.  
25 Typically, homologous metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide sequences can be confirmed by hybridization under stringent conditions, as is known in the art. Percent sequence identity between wild-type and homologous variant sequences is determined by aligning the wild-type polynucleotide with the variant to obtain the greatest number of nucleotide matches, as is known in the art, counting the number of nucleotide  
30 matches between the wild-type and the variant, and dividing the total number of

matches by the total number of nucleotides of the wild-type sequence. A preferred algorithm for calculating percent identity is the Smith-Waterman homology search algorithm as implemented in MPSRCH program (Oxford Molecular) using an affine gap search with the following search parameters: gap open penalty of 10, and gap  
5 extension penalty of 1.

Metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides can be isolated and purified free from other nucleotide sequences using standard nucleic acid purification techniques. For example, restriction enzymes and probes can be used to isolate polynucleotide fragments which comprise nucleotide sequences encoding a metastatic  
10 marker protein. Isolated and purified subgenomic polynucleotides are in preparations which are free or at least 90% free of other molecules.

Complementary DNA molecules which encode metastatic marker proteins can be made using reverse transcriptase, with metastatic marker mRNA as a template. The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or other amplification techniques can  
15 be used to obtain metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides, using either human genomic DNA or cDNA as a template, as is known in the art. Alternatively, synthetic chemistry techniques can be used to synthesize metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides which comprise coding sequences for regions of metastatic marker proteins, single-chain antibodies, or ribozymes, or which comprise antisense  
20 oligonucleotides. The degeneracy of the genetic code allows alternate nucleotide sequences to be synthesized which will encode a metastatic marker protein comprising amino acid sequences encoded by the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85.

Purified and isolated metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides can  
25 be used as primers to obtain additional copies of the polynucleotides or as probes for identifying wild-type and mutant metastatic marker protein coding sequences. Metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides can be used to express metastatic marker mRNA, protein, polypeptides, or fusion proteins and to generate metastatic marker antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes.

A metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide comprising metastatic marker protein coding sequences can be used in an expression construct. Preferably, the metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide is inserted into an expression plasmid (for example, the Ecdyson system, pIND, In Vitro Gene). Metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides can be propagated in vectors and cell lines using techniques well known in the art. Metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides can be on linear or circular molecules. They can be on autonomously replicating molecules or on molecules without replication sequences. They can be regulated by their own or by other regulatory sequences, as are known in the art.

10 A host cell comprising a metastatic marker expression construct can then be used to express all or a portion of a metastatic marker protein. Host cells comprising metastatic marker expression constructs can be prokaryotic or eukaryotic. A variety of host cells are available for use in bacterial, yeast, insect, and human expression systems and can be used to express or to propagate metastatic marker expression constructs (see below). Expression constructs can be introduced into host cells using any technique known in the art. These techniques include transferrin-polycation-mediated DNA transfer, transfection with naked or encapsulated nucleic acids, liposome-mediated cellular fusion, intracellular transportation of DNA-coated latex beads, protoplast fusion, viral infection, electroporation, and calcium phosphate-mediated transfection.

20 A metastatic marker expression construct comprises a promoter which is functional in a chosen host cell. The skilled artisan can readily select an appropriate promoter from the large number of cell type-specific promoters known and used in the art. The expression construct can also contain a transcription terminator which is functional in the host cell. The expression construct comprises a polynucleotide segment which encodes all or a portion of the metastatic marker protein, variant, fusion protein, antibody, or ribozyme. The polynucleotide segment is located downstream from the promoter. Transcription of the polynucleotide segment initiates at the promoter. The expression construct can be linear or circular and can contain sequences, 30 if desired, for autonomous replication.

Bacterial systems for expressing metastatic marker expression constructs include those described in Chang *et al.*, *Nature* (1978) 275: 615, Goeddel *et al.*, *Nature* (1979) 281: 544, Goeddel *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* (1980) 8: 4057, EP 36,776, U.S. 4,551,433, deBoer *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* (1983) 80: 21-25, and Siebenlist *et al.*, *Cell* (1980) 20: 269.

Expression systems in yeast include those described in Hinnen *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* (1978) 75: 1929; Ito *et al.*, *J. Bacteriol.* (1983) 153: 163; Kurtz *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* (1986) 6: 142; Kunze *et al.*, *J. Basic Microbiol.* (1985) 25: 141; Gleeson *et al.*, *J. Gen. Microbiol.* (1986) 132: 3459, Roggenkamp *et al.*, *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1986) 202 :302) Das *et al.*, *J. Bacteriol.* (1984) 158: 1165; De Louvencourt *et al.*, *J. Bacteriol.* (1983) 154: 737, Van den Berg *et al.*, *Bio/Technology* (1990) 8: 135; Kunze *et al.*, *J. Basic Microbiol.* (1985) 25: 141; Cregg *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* (1985) 5: 3376, U.S. 4,837,148, US 4,929,555; Beach and Nurse, *Nature* (1981) 300: 706; Davidow *et al.*, *Curr. Genet.* (1985) 10: 380, Gaillardin *et al.*, *Curr. Genet.* (1985) 10: 49, Ballance *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* (1983) 112: 284-289; Tilburn *et al.*, *Gene* (1983) 26: 205-221, Yelton *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* (1984) 81: 1470-1474, Kelly and Hynes, *EMBO J.* (1985) 4: 475479; EP 244,234, and WO 91/00357.

Expression of metastatic marker expression constructs in insects can be carried out as described in U.S. 4,745,051, Friesen *et al.* (1986) "The Regulation of Baculovirus Gene Expression" in: THE MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF BACULOVIRUSES (W. Doerfler, ed.), EP 127,839, EP 155,476, and Vlak *et al.*, *J. Gen. Virol.* (1988) 69: 765-776, Miller *et al.*, *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.* (1988) 42: 177, Carbonell *et al.*, *Gene* (1988) 73: 409, Maeda *et al.*, *Nature* (1985) 315: 592-594, Lebacq-Verheyden *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* (1988) 8: 3129; Smith *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* (1985) 82: 8404. Miyajima *et al.*, *Gene* (1987) 58: 273; and Martin *et al.*, *DNA* (1988) 7:99. Numerous baculoviral strains and variants and corresponding permissive insect host cells from hosts are described in Luckow *et al.*, *Bio/Technology* (1988) 6: 47-55, Miller *et al.*, in GENETIC ENGINEERING (Setlow, J.K. *et al.* eds.), Vol. 8 (Plenum Publishing, 1986), pp. 277-279, and Maeda *et al.*, *Nature*, (1985) 315: 592-594.



Mammalian expression of metastatic marker expression constructs can be achieved as described in Dijkema *et al.*, *EMBO J.* (1985) 4: 761, Gorman *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* (1982b) 79: 6777, Boshart *et al.*, *Cell* (1985) 41: 521 and U.S. 4,399,216. Other features of mammalian expression of metastatic marker expression constructs can be facilitated as described in Ham and Wallace, *Meth. Enz.* (1979) 58: 44, Barnes and Sato, *Anal. Biochem.* (1980) 102: 255, U.S. 4,767,704, US 4,657,866, US 4,927,762, US 4,560,655, WO 90/103430, WO 87/00195, and U.S. RE 30,985.

Subgenomic polynucleotides of the invention can also be used in gene delivery vehicles, for the purpose of delivering a metastatic marker mRNA or oligonucleotide (either with the sequence of native metastatic marker mRNA or its complement), full-length metastatic marker protein, metastatic marker fusion protein, metastatic marker polypeptide, or metastatic marker-specific ribozyme or single-chain antibody, into a cell preferably a eukaryotic cell. According to the present invention, a gene delivery vehicle can be, for example, naked plasmid DNA, a viral expression vector comprising a metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide, or a metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide in conjunction with a liposome or a condensing agent.

In one embodiment of the invention, the gene delivery vehicle comprises a promoter and a metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide. Preferred promoters are tissue-specific promoters and promoters which are activated by cellular proliferation, such as the thymidine kinase and thymidylate synthase promoters. Other preferred promoters include promoters which are activatable by infection with a virus, such as the  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -interferon promoters, and promoters which are activatable by a hormone, such as estrogen. Other promoters which can be used include the Moloney virus LTR, the CMV promoter, and the mouse albumin promoter.

A metastatic marker gene delivery vehicle can comprise viral sequences such as a viral origin of replication or packaging signal. These viral sequences can be selected from viruses such as astrovirus, coronavirus, orthomyxovirus, papovavirus, paramyxovirus, parvovirus, picornavirus, poxvirus, retrovirus, togavirus or adenovirus.

In a preferred embodiment, the metastatic marker gene delivery vehicle is a recombinant retroviral vector. Recombinant retroviruses and various uses thereof have been described in numerous references including, for example, Mann *et al.*, *Cell* 33:153, 1983, Cane and Mulligan, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 81:6349, 1984, Miller *et al.*, *Human Gene Therapy* 1:5-14, 1990, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,405,712, 4,861,719, and 4,980,289, and PCT Application Nos. WO 89/02,468, WO 89/05,349, and WO 90/02,806. Numerous retroviral gene delivery vehicles can be utilized in the present invention, including for example those described in EP 0,415,731; WO 90/07936; WO 94/03622; WO 93/25698; WO 93/25234; U.S. Patent No. 5,219,740; WO 9311230; WO 9310218; Vile and Hart, *Cancer Res.* 53:3860-3864, 1993; Vile and Hart, *Cancer Res.* 53:962-967, 1993; Ram *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 53:83-88, 1993; Takamiya *et al.*, *J. Neurosci. Res.* 33:493-503, 1992; Baba *et al.*, *J. Neurosurg.* 79:729-735, 1993 (U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127, GB 2,200,651, EP 0,345,242 and WO91/02805).

Particularly preferred retroviruses are derived from retroviruses which include avian leukosis virus (ATCC Nos. VR-535 and VR-247), bovine leukemia virus (VR-1315), murine leukemia virus (MLV), mink-cell focus-inducing virus (Koch *et al.*, *J. Vir.* 49:828, 1984; and Oliff *et al.*, *J. Vir.* 48:542, 1983), murine sarcoma virus (ATCC Nos. VR-844, 45010 and 45016), reticuloendotheliosis virus (ATCC Nos VR-994, VR-770 and 45011), Rous sarcoma virus, Mason-Pfizer monkey virus, baboon endogenous virus, endogenous feline retrovirus (*e.g.*, RD114), and mouse or rat gL30 sequences used as a retroviral vector. Particularly preferred strains of MLV from which recombinant retroviruses can be generated include 4070A and 1504A (Hartley and Rowe, *J. Vir.* 19:19, 1976), Abelson (ATCC No. VR-999), Friend (ATCC No. VR-245), Graffi (Ru *et al.*, *J. Vir.* 67:4722, 1993; and Yantchev *Neoplasma* 26:397, 1979), Gross (ATCC No. VR-590), Kirsten (Albino *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 164:1710, 1986), Harvey sarcoma virus (Manly *et al.*, *J. Vir.* 62:3540, 1988; and Albino *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 164:1710, 1986) and Rauscher (ATCC No. VR-998), and Moloney MLV (ATCC No. VR-190). A particularly preferred non-mouse retrovirus is Rous sarcoma virus. Preferred Rous sarcoma viruses include Bratislava (Manly *et al.*, *J. Vir.* 62:3540, 1988; and Albino *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 164:1710, 1986), Bryan high titer (*e.g.*, ATCC Nos. VR-

334, VR-657, VR-726, VR-659, and VR-728). Bryan standard (ATCC No. VR-140). Carr-Zilber (Adgighitov *et al.*, *Neoplasma* 27:159, 1980), Engelbreth-Holm (Laurent *et al.*, *Biochem Biophys Acta* 908:241, 1987), Harris, Prague (*e.g.*, ATCC Nos. VR-772, and 45033), and Schmidt-Ruppin (*e.g.*, ATCC Nos. VR-724, VR-725, VR-354) viruses.

5           Any of the above retroviruses can be readily utilized in order to assemble or construct retroviral metastatic marker gene delivery vehicles given the disclosure provided herein and standard recombinant techniques (*e.g.*, Sambrook *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989, and Kunkle, *PNAS* 82:488, 1985) known in the art. Portions of retroviral *Metastatic*  
10 *marker* expression vectors can be derived from different retroviruses. For example, retrovector LTRs can be derived from a murine sarcoma virus, a tRNA binding site from a Rous sarcoma virus, a packaging signal from a murine leukemia virus, and an origin of second strand synthesis from an avian leukosis virus. These recombinant retroviral vectors can be used to generate transduction competent retroviral vector  
15 particles by introducing them into appropriate packaging cell lines (*see* Serial No. 07/800,921, filed November 29, 1991). Recombinant retroviruses can be produced which direct the site-specific integration of the recombinant retroviral genome into specific regions of the host cell DNA. Such site-specific integration can be mediated by a chimeric integrase incorporated into the retroviral particle (*see* Serial No. 08/445,466  
20 filed May 22, 1995). It is preferable that the recombinant viral gene delivery vehicle is a replication-defective recombinant virus.

Packaging cell lines suitable for use with the above-described retroviral gene delivery vehicles can be readily prepared (*see* Serial No. 08/240,030, filed May 9, 1994; *see also* WO 92/05266) and used to create producer cell lines (also termed vector  
25 cell lines or "VCLs") for production of recombinant viral particles. In particularly preferred embodiments of the present invention, packaging cell lines are made from human (*e.g.*, HT1080 cells) or mink parent cell lines, thereby allowing production of recombinant retroviral gene delivery vehicles which are capable of surviving inactivation in human serum. The construction of recombinant retroviral gene delivery  
30 vehicles is described in detail in WO 91/02805. These recombinant retroviral gene

delivery vehicles can be used to generate transduction competent retroviral particles by introducing them into appropriate packaging cell lines (*see* Serial No. 07/800,921). Similarly, adenovirus gene delivery vehicles can also be readily prepared and utilized given the disclosure provided herein (*see also* Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988, and Rosenfeld *et al.*, *Science* 252:431-434, 1991, WO 93/07283, WO 93/06223, and WO 93/07282).

A metastatic marker gene delivery vehicle can also be a recombinant adenoviral gene delivery vehicle. Such vehicles can be readily prepared and utilized given the disclosure provided herein (*see* Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616, 1988, and Rosenfeld *et al.*, *Science* 252:431, 1991, WO 93/07283, WO 93/06223, and WO 93/07282). Adeno-associated viral metastatic marker gene delivery vehicles can also be constructed and used to deliver metastatic marker amino acids or nucleotides. The use of adeno-associated viral gene delivery vehicles *in vitro* is described in Chatterjee *et al.*, *Science* 258: 1485-1488 (1992). Walsh *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci.* 89: 7257-7261 (1992), Walsh *et al.*, *J. Clin. Invest.* 94: 1440-1448 (1994), Flotte *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 3781-3790 (1993), Ponnazhagan *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 179: 733-738 (1994), Miller *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci.* 91: 10183-10187 (1994), Einerhand *et al.*, *Gene Ther.* 2: 336-343 (1995), Luo *et al.*, *Exp. Hematol.* 23: 1261-1267 (1995), and Zhou *et al.*, *Gene Therapy* 3: 223-229 (1996). *In vivo* use of these vehicles is described in Flotte *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci.* 90: 10613-10617 (1993), and Kaplitt *et al.*, *Nature Genet.* 8:148-153 (1994).

In another embodiment of the invention, a metastatic marker gene delivery vehicle is derived from a togavirus. Preferred togaviruses include alphaviruses, in particular those described in U.S. Serial No. 08/405,627, filed March 15, 1995, WO 95/07994. Alpha viruses, including Sindbis and ELVS viruses can be gene delivery vehicles for metastatic marker polynucleotides. Alpha viruses are described in WO 94/21792, WO 92/10578 and WO 95/07994. Several different alphavirus gene delivery vehicle systems can be constructed and used to deliver metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides to a cell according to the present invention. Representative examples of such systems include those described in U.S. Patents 5,091,309 and 5,217,879.

Particularly preferred alphavirus gene delivery vehicles for use in the present invention include those which are described in WO 95/07994, and U.S. Serial No. 08/405,627.

Preferably, the recombinant viral vehicle is a recombinant alphavirus viral vehicle based on a Sindbis virus. Sindbis constructs, as well as numerous similar  
5 constructs, can be readily prepared essentially as described in U.S. Serial No. 08/198,450. Sindbis viral gene delivery vehicles typically comprise a 5' sequence capable of initiating Sindbis virus transcription, a nucleotide sequence encoding Sindbis non-structural proteins, a viral junction region inactivated so as to prevent subgenomic fragment transcription, and a Sindbis RNA polymerase recognition sequence.  
10 Optionally, the viral junction region can be modified so that subgenomic polynucleotide transcription is reduced, increased, or maintained. As will be appreciated by those in the art, corresponding regions from other alphaviruses can be used in place of those described above.

The viral junction region of an alphavirus-derived gene delivery vehicle  
15 can comprise a first viral junction region which has been inactivated in order to prevent transcription of the subgenomic polynucleotide and a second viral junction region which has been modified such that subgenomic polynucleotide transcription is reduced. An alphavirus-derived vehicle can also include a 5' promoter capable of initiating synthesis of viral RNA from cDNA and a 3' sequence which controls transcription  
20 termination.

Other recombinant togaviral gene delivery vehicles which can be utilized in the present invention include those derived from Semliki Forest virus (ATCC VR-67; ATCC VR-1247), Middleberg virus (ATCC VR-370), Ross River virus (ATCC VR-373; ATCC VR-1246), Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (ATCC VR923; ATCC  
25 VR-1250; ATCC VR-1249; ATCC VR-532), and those described in U.S. Patents 5,091,309 and 5,217,879 and in WO 92/10578. The Sindbis vehicles described above, as well as numerous similar constructs, can be readily prepared essentially as described in U.S. Serial No. 08/198,450.

Other viral gene delivery vehicles suitable for use in the present  
30 invention include, for example, those derived from poliovirus (Evans *et al.*, *Nature*

339:385, 1989, and Sabin *et al.*, *J. Biol. Standardization* 1:115, 1973) (ATCC VR-58); rhinovirus (Arnold *et al.*, *J. Cell. Biochem.* L401, 1990) (ATCC VR-1110); pox viruses, such as canary pox virus or vaccinia virus (Fisher-Hoch *et al.*, *PNAS* 86:317, 1989; Flexner *et al.*, *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86, 1989; Flexner *et al.*, *Vaccine* 8:17, 1990; U.S. 4,603,112 and U.S. 4,769,330; WO 89/01973) (ATCC VR-111; ATCC VR-2010); SV40 (Mulligan *et al.*, *Nature* 277:108, 1979) (ATCC VR-305), (Madzak *et al.*, *J. Gen. Vir.* 73:1533, 1992); influenza virus (Luytjes *et al.*, *Cell* 59:1107, 1989; McMichael *et al.*, *The New England Journal of Medicine* 309:13, 1983; and Yap *et al.*, *Nature* 273:238, 1978) (ATCC VR-797); parvovirus such as adeno-associated virus (Samulski *et al.*, *J. Vir.* 63:3822, 1989, and Mendelson *et al.*, *Virology* 166:154, 1988) (ATCC VR-645); herpes simplex virus (Kit *et al.*, *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.* 215:219, 1989) (ATCC VR-977; ATCC VR-260); *Nature* 277: 108, 1979); human immunodeficiency virus (EPO 386,882, Buchschacher *et al.*, *J. Vir.* 66:2731, 1992); measles virus (EPO 440,219) (ATCC VR-24); A (ATCC VR-67; ATCC VR-1247), Aura (ATCC VR-368), Bebaru virus (ATCC VR-600; ATCC VR-1240), Cabassou (ATCC VR-922), Chikungunya virus (ATCC VR-64; ATCC VR-1241), Fort Morgan (ATCC VR-924), Getah virus (ATCC VR-369; ATCC VR-1243), Kyzylagach (ATCC VR-927), Mayaro (ATCC VR-66), Mucambo virus (ATCC VR-580; ATCC VR-1244), Ndumu (ATCC VR-371), Pixuna virus (ATCC VR-372; ATCC VR-1245), Tonate (ATCC VR-925), Trinita (ATCC VR-469), Una (ATCC VR-374), Whataroa (ATCC VR-926), Y-62-33 (ATCC VR-375), O'Nyong virus, Eastern encephalitis virus (ATCC VR-65; ATCC VR-1242), Western encephalitis virus (ATCC VR-70; ATCC VR-1251; ATCC VR-622; ATCC VR-1252), and coronavirus (Hamre *et al.*, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 121:190, 1966) (ATCC VR-740).

25           A subgenomic metastatic marker polynucleotide of the invention can also be combined with a condensing agent to form a gene delivery vehicle. In a preferred embodiment, the condensing agent is a polycation, such as polylysine, polyarginine, polyornithine, protamine, spermine, spermidine, and putrescine. Many suitable methods for making such linkages are known in the art (see, for example, Serial  
30   No. 08/366,787, filed December 30, 1994).

In an alternative embodiment, a metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide is associated with a liposome to form a gene delivery vehicle. Liposomes are small, lipid vesicles comprised of an aqueous compartment enclosed by a lipid bilayer, typically spherical or slightly elongated structures several hundred  
5 Angstroms in diameter. Under appropriate conditions, a liposome can fuse with the plasma membrane of a cell or with the membrane of an endocytic vesicle within a cell which has internalized the liposome, thereby releasing its contents into the cytoplasm. Prior to interaction with the surface of a cell, however, the liposome membrane acts as a relatively impermeable barrier which sequesters and protects its contents, for example,  
10 from degradative enzymes. Additionally, because a liposome is a synthetic structure, specially designed liposomes can be produced which incorporate desirable features. See Stryer, *Biochemistry*, pp. 236-240, 1975 (W.H. Freeman, San Francisco, CA); Szoka *et al.*, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 600:1, 1980; Bayer *et al.*, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 550:464, 1979; Rivnay *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.* 149:119, 1987; Wang *et al.*, *PNAS* 84:  
15 7851, 1987; Plant *et al.*, *Anal. Biochem.* 176:420, 1989, and U.S. Patent 4,762,915. Liposomes can encapsulate a variety of nucleic acid molecules including DNA, RNA, plasmids, and expression constructs comprising metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides such those disclosed in the present invention.

Liposomal preparations for use in the present invention include cationic  
20 (positively charged), anionic (negatively charged) and neutral preparations. Cationic liposomes have been shown to mediate intracellular delivery of plasmid DNA (Felgner *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7413-7416, 1987), mRNA (Malone *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6077-6081, 1989), and purified transcription factors (Debs *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 265:10189-10192, 1990), in functional form. Cationic liposomes are  
25 readily available. For example, N[1-2,3-dioleoyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-triethylammonium (DOTMA) liposomes are available under the trademark Lipofectin, from GIBCO BRL, Grand Island, NY. See also Felgner *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 5148-5152.87, 1994. Other commercially available liposomes include Transfectace (DDAB/DOPE) and DOTAP/DOPE (Boehringer). Other cationic liposomes can be  
30 prepared from readily available materials using techniques well known in the art. See,

e.g., Szoka *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 75:4194-4198, 1978; and WO 90/11092 for descriptions of the synthesis of DOTAP (1,2-bis(oleoyloxy)-3-(trimethylammonio)propane) liposomes.

Similarly, anionic and neutral liposomes are readily available, such as  
5 from Avanti Polar Lipids (Birmingham, AL), or can be easily prepared using readily available materials. Such materials include phosphatidyl choline, cholesterol, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, dioleoylphosphatidyl choline (DOPC), dioleoylphosphatidyl glycerol (DOPG), dioleoylphosphatidyl ethanolamine (DOPE), among others. These materials can also be mixed with the DOTMA and DOTAP  
10 starting materials in appropriate ratios. Methods for making liposomes using these materials are well known in the art.

The liposomes can comprise multilammellar vesicles (MLVs), small unilamellar vesicles (SUVs), or large unilamellar vesicles (LUVs). The various liposome-nucleic acid complexes are prepared using methods known in the art. *See*,  
15 e.g., Straubinger *et al.*, *METHODS OF IMMUNOLOGY* (1983), Vol. 101, pp. 512-527; Szoka *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 87:3410-3414, 1990; Papahadjopoulos *et al.*, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 394:483, 1975; Wilson *et al.*, *Cell* 17:77, 1979; Deamer and Bangham, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 443:629, 1976; Ostro *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 76:836, 1977; Fraley *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 76:3348, 1979; Enoch  
20 and Strittmatter, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 76:145, 1979; Fraley *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 255:10431, 1980; Szoka and Papahadjopoulos, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 75:145, 1979; and Schaefer-Ridder *et al.*, *Science* 215:166, 1982.

In addition, lipoproteins can be included with a metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide for delivery to a cell. Examples of such lipoproteins  
25 include chylomicrons, HDL, IDL, LDL, and VLDL. Mutants, fragments, or fusions of these proteins can also be used. Modifications of naturally occurring lipoproteins can also be used, such as acetylated LDL. These lipoproteins can target the delivery of polynucleotides to cells expressing lipoprotein receptors. Preferably, if lipoproteins are included with a polynucleotide, no other targeting ligand is included in the composition.



In another embodiment, naked metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide molecules are used as gene delivery vehicles, as described in WO 90/11092 and U.S. Patent 5,580,859. Such gene delivery vehicles can be either metastatic marker DNA or RNA and, in certain embodiments, are linked to killed  
5 adenovirus. Curiel *et al.*, *Hum. Gene. Ther.* 3:147-154, 1992. Other suitable vehicles include DNA-ligand (Wu *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:16985-16987, 1989), lipid-DNA combinations (Felgner *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7413-7417, 1989), liposomes (Wang *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci.* 84:7851-7855, 1987) and microprojectiles (Williams *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci.* 88:2726-2730, 1991).

10 One can increase the efficiency of naked metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide uptake into cells by coating the polynucleotides onto biodegradable latex beads. This approach takes advantage of the observation that latex beads, when incubated with cells in culture, are efficiently transported and concentrated in the perinuclear region of the cells. The beads will then be transported into cells when  
15 injected into muscle. Metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide-coated latex beads will be efficiently transported into cells after endocytosis is initiated by the latex beads and thus increase gene transfer and expression efficiency. This method can be improved further by treating the beads to increase their hydrophobicity, thereby facilitating the disruption of the endosome and release of metastatic marker  
20 subgenomic polynucleotides into the cytoplasm.

The invention provides a method of detecting metastatic marker gene expression in a biological sample. Detection of metastatic marker gene expression is useful, for example, for identifying metastases or for determining metastatic potential in a tissue sample, preferably a tumor. Appropriate treatment regimens can then be  
25 designed for patients who are at risk for developing metastatic cancers in other organs of the body.

The body sample can be, for example, a solid tissue or a fluid sample. Protein or nucleic acid expression products can be detected in the body sample. In one embodiment, the body sample is assayed for the presence of a metastatic marker  
30 protein. A metastatic marker protein comprises a sequence encoded by a nucleotide

sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85 or its complement and can be detected using the marker protein-specific antibodies of the present invention. The antibodies can be labeled, for example, with a radioactive, fluorescent, biotinylated, or enzymatic tag and detected directly, or can be detected using indirect immunochemical methods, using a  
5 labeled secondary antibody. The presence of the metastatic marker proteins can be assayed, for example, in tissue sections by immunocytochemistry, or in lysates, using Western blotting, as is known in the art.

In another embodiment, the body sample is assayed for the presence of marker protein mRNA. A sample can be contacted with a nucleic acid hybridization  
10 probe capable of hybridizing with the mRNA corresponding the selected polypeptide. Still further, the sample can be subjected to a Northern blotting technique to detect mRNA, indicating expression of the polypeptide. For those techniques in which mRNA is detected, the sample can be subjected to a nucleic acid amplification process whereby the mRNA molecule or a selected part thereof is amplified using appropriate nucleotide  
15 primers. Other RNA detection techniques can also be used, including, but not limited to, *in situ* hybridization.

Marker protein-specific probes can be generated using the cDNA sequences disclosed in SEQ ID NOS:1-85. The probes are preferably at least 15 to 50 nucleotides in length, although they can be at least 8, 10, 11, 12, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45,  
20 60, 75, or 100 or more nucleotides in length. The probes can be synthesized chemically or can be generated from longer polynucleotides using restriction enzymes. The probes can be labeled, for example, with a radioactive, biotinylated, or fluorescent tag.

Optionally, the level of a particular metastatic marker expression product in a body sample can be quantitated. Quantitation can be accomplished, for example,  
25 by comparing the level of expression product detected in the body sample with the amounts of product present in a standard curve. A comparison can be made visually or using a technique such as densitometry, with or without computerized assistance. For use as controls, body samples can be isolated from other humans, other non-cancerous organs of the patient being tested, or non-metastatic breast or colon cancer from the  
30 patient being tested.

Polynucleotides encoding metastatic marker-specific reagents of the invention, such as antibodies and nucleotide probes, can be supplied in a kit for detecting marker gene expression products in a biological sample. The kit can also contain buffers or labeling components, as well as instructions for using the reagents to  
5 detect the marker expression products in the biological sample.

If expression of a metastatic marker gene having a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 9, 13, 14, 19, 26, 29, 39-41, 48, 55, 57, 60, 63, 64, 72, 73, 82, or 83 is detected, the biological sample contains cancer cells which will likely metastasize to the lung. If expression of a metastatic marker gene having a nucleotide  
10 sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 5, 11, 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38, 45, 52, 58, 65, 66, 70, 74, 76, or 80 is detected, the biological sample contains cancer cells which will likely metastasize to the bone and/or lung. On the other hand, if expression of a metastatic marker gene having a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15-17, 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 42-44, 46, 47, 49-51, 53, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 75, 77-  
15 79, 81, 84, or 85 is detected, the biological sample contains cancer cells which will likely not metastasize. Detection of expression of a metastatic marker gene comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:56 also indicates that the biological sample contains cancer cells which will likely metastasize. This information can be used, for example, to design treatment regimens. Treatment regimens can include  
20 altering expression of one or more metastatic marker genes, as desired. Metastatic marker gene expression can be altered for therapeutic purposes, as described below, or can be used to identify therapeutic agents.

In one embodiment of the invention, expression of a metastatic marker gene whose expression is up-regulated in metastatic cancer is decreased using a  
25 ribozyme, an RNA molecule with catalytic activity. *See, e.g., Cech, 1987, Science 236: 1532-1539; Cech, 1990, Ann. Rev. Biochem. 59:543-568; Cech, 1992, Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol. 2: 605-609; Couture and Stinchcomb, 1996, Trends Genet. 12: 510-515.* Ribozymes can be used to inhibit gene function by cleaving an RNA sequence, as is known in the art (*e.g., Haseloff et al., U.S. 5,641,673*).

Coding sequences of metastatic marker genes can be used to generate ribozymes which will specifically bind to mRNA transcribed from a metastatic marker gene. Methods of designing and constructing ribozymes which can cleave other RNA molecules in trans in a highly sequence specific manner have been developed and described in the art (see Haseloff, J. *et al.* (1988), *Nature* 334:585-591). For example, the cleavage activity of ribozymes can be targeted to specific RNAs by engineering a discrete "hybridization" region into the ribozyme. The hybridization-region contains a sequence complementary to the target RNA and thus specifically hybridizes with the target (see, for example, Gerlach, W. L. *et al.*, EP 321,201). Longer complementary sequences can be used to increase the affinity of the hybridization sequence for the target. The hybridizing and cleavage regions of the ribozyme can be integrally related; thus, upon hybridizing to the target RNA through the complementary regions, the catalytic region of the ribozyme can cleave the target.

Ribozymes can be introduced into cells as part of a DNA construct, as is known in the art. The DNA construct can also include transcriptional regulatory elements, such as a promoter element, an enhancer or UAS element, and a transcriptional terminator signal, for controlling the transcription of the ribozyme in the cells.

Mechanical methods, such as microinjection, liposome-mediated transfection, electroporation, or calcium phosphate precipitation, can be used to introduce a ribozyme-containing DNA construct into cells whose division it is desired to decrease, as described above. Alternatively, if it is desired that a DNA construct be stably retained by the cells, the DNA construct can be supplied on a plasmid and maintained as a separate element or integrated into the genome of the cells, as is known in the art.

As taught in Haseloff *et al.*, U.S. 5,641,673, ribozymes can be engineered so that their expression will occur in response to factors which induce expression of metastatic marker genes. Ribozymes can also be engineered to provide an additional level of regulation, so that destruction of mRNA occurs only when both a ribozyme and a metastatic marker gene are expressed in the cells.

Expression of a metastatic marker gene can also be altered using an antisense oligonucleotide sequence. The antisense sequence is complementary to at least a portion of the coding sequence of a metastatic marker gene having a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS: 1-85. The complement of a nucleotide sequence  
5 shown in SEQ ID NOS: 1-85 is a contiguous sequence of nucleotides which form Watson-Crick basepairs with a contiguous nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS: 1-85.

Preferably, the antisense oligonucleotide sequence is at least six nucleotides in length, but can be at least about 8, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50  
10 nucleotides long. Longer sequences can also be used. Antisense oligonucleotide molecules can be provided in a DNA construct and introduced into cells whose division is to be decreased, as described above.

Antisense oligonucleotides can comprise deoxyribonucleotides, ribonucleotides, or a combination of both. Oligonucleotides can be synthesized  
15 manually or by an automated synthesizer, by covalently linking the 5' end of one nucleotide with the 3' end of another nucleotide with non-phosphodiester internucleotide linkages such as alkylphosphonates, phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, alkylphosphonothioates, alkylphosphonates, phosphoramidates, phosphate esters, carbamates, acetamidate, carboxymethyl esters, carbonates, and  
20 phosphate triesters. See Brown, 1994, *Meth. Mol. Biol.* 20:1-8; Sonveaux, 1994, *Meth. Mol. Biol.* 26:1-72; Uhlmann *et al.*, 1990, *Chem. Rev.* 90:543-583.

Although precise complementarity is not required for successful duplex formation between an antisense molecule and the complementary coding sequence of a metastatic marker gene, antisense molecules with no more than one mismatch are  
25 preferred. One skilled in the art can easily use the calculated melting point of a metastatic marker gene antisense-sense pair to determine the degree of mismatching which will be tolerated between a particular antisense oligonucleotide and a particular coding sequence of the selected gene.

Antisense oligonucleotides can be modified without affecting their  
30 ability to hybridize to a metastatic marker protein coding sequence. These

modifications can be internal or at one or both ends of the antisense molecule. For example, internucleoside phosphate linkages can be modified by adding cholesteryl or diamine moieties with varying numbers of carbon residues between the amino groups and terminal ribose. Modified bases and/or sugars, such as arabinose instead of ribose, or a 3', 5'-substituted oligonucleotide in which the 3' hydroxyl group or the 5' phosphate group are substituted, can also be employed in a modified antisense oligonucleotide. These modified oligonucleotides can be prepared by methods well known in the art. Agrawal et al., 1992, Trends Biotechnol. 10:152-158; Uhlmann et al., 1990, Chem. Rev. 90:543-584; Uhlmann et al., 1987, Tetrahedron. Lett. 215:3539-3542.

Antibodies of the invention which specifically bind to a metastatic marker protein can also be used to alter metastatic marker gene expression. By antibodies is meant antibodies and parts or derivatives thereof, such as single chain antibodies, that retain specific binding for the protein. Specific antibodies bind to metastatic marker proteins and prevent the proteins from functioning in the cell. Polynucleotides encoding specific antibodies of the invention can be introduced into cells, as described above.

Marker proteins of the present invention can be used to screen for drugs which have a therapeutic anti-metastatic effect. The effect of a test compound on metastatic marker protein synthesis can also be used to identify test compounds which modulate metastasis. Test compounds which can be screened include any substances, whether natural products or synthetic, which can be administered to the subject. Libraries or mixtures of compounds can be tested. The compounds or substances can be those for which a pharmaceutical effect is previously known or unknown.

A cell is contacted with a test compound. The cell can be any cell, such as a colon cancer cell, which ordinarily synthesizes the metastatic marker protein being measured. For example, Tables 1 and 2 provide appropriate cell types which can be used for screening assays.

Synthesis of metastatic marker proteins can be measured by any means for measuring protein synthesis known in the art, such as incorporation of labeled amino acids into proteins and detection of labeled metastatic marker proteins in a

polyacrylamide gel. The amount of metastatic marker proteins can be detected, for example, using metastatic marker protein-specific antibodies of the invention in Western blots. The amount of the metastatic marker proteins synthesized in the presence or absence of a test compound can be determined by any means known in the art, such as comparison of the amount of metastatic marker protein synthesized with the amount of the metastatic marker proteins present in a standard curve.

The effect of a test compound on metastatic marker protein synthesis can also be measured by Northern blot analysis, by measuring the amount of metastatic marker protein mRNA expression in response to the test compound using metastatic marker protein specific nucleotide probes of the invention, as is known in the art.

Typically, biological sample is contacted with a range of concentrations of the test compound, such as 1.0 nM, 5.0 nM, 10 nM, 50 nM, 100 nM, 500 nM, 1 mM, 10 mM, 50 mM, and 100 mM. Preferably, the test compound increases or decreases expression of a metastatic marker protein by 60%, 75%, or 80%. More preferably, an increase or decrease of 85%, 90%, 95%, or 98% is achieved.

The invention provides compositions for increasing or decreasing expression of metastatic marker protein. Therapeutic compositions for increasing metastatic marker gene expression are desirable for markers which are down-regulated in metastatic cells. These compositions comprise polynucleotides encoding all or at least a portion of a metastatic marker protein gene expression product. Preferably, the therapeutic composition contains an expression construct comprising a promoter and a polynucleotide segment encoding at least a portion of the metastatic marker protein which is effective to increase or decrease metastatic potential. Portions of metastatic marker genes or proteins which are effective to decrease metastatic potential of a cell can be determined, for example, by introducing various portions of metastatic marker genes or polypeptides into metastatic cell lines, such as MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-435, Km12C, or Km12L4, and assaying the division rate of the cells or the ability of the cells to form metastases when implanted *in vivo*, as is known in the art. Non-metastatic cell lines, such as MCF-7, can be used to assay the ability of a portion of a metastatic marker protein to increase expression of a metastatic marker gene.

Within the expression construct, the polynucleotide segment is located downstream from the promoter, and transcription of the polynucleotide segment initiates at the promoter. A more complete description of gene transfer vectors, especially retroviral vectors is contained in U.S. Serial No. 08/869,309, which is  
5 incorporated herein by reference.

Decreased metastatic marker gene expression is desired in conditions in which the marker gene is up-regulated in metastatic cancer. Therapeutic compositions for treating these disorders comprise a polynucleotide encoding a reagent which specifically binds to a metastatic marker protein expression product, as disclosed herein.

10 Metastatic marker therapeutic compositions of the invention can comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are well known to those in the art. Such carriers include, but are not limited to, large, slowly metabolized macromolecules, such as proteins, polysaccharides, polylactic acids, polyglycolic acids, polymeric amino acids, amino acid copolymers, and inactive virus  
15 particles. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts can also be used in the composition, for example, mineral salts such as hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, phosphates, or sulfates, as well as the salts of organic acids such as acetates, propionates, malonates, or benzoates.

Therapeutic compositions can also contain liquids, such as water, saline,  
20 glycerol, and ethanol, as well as substances such as wetting agents, emulsifying agents, or pH buffering agents. Liposomes, such as those described in U.S. 5,422,120, WO 95/13796, WO 91/14445, or EP 524,968 B1, can also be used as a carrier for the therapeutic composition.

Typically, a therapeutic metastatic marker composition is prepared as an  
25 injectable, either as a liquid solution or suspension; however, solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid vehicles prior to injection can also be prepared. A metastatic marker composition can also be formulated into an enteric coated tablet or gel capsule according to known methods in the art, such as those described in U.S. 4,853,230, EP 225,189, AU 9,224,296, and AU 9,230,801.



Administration of the metastatic marker therapeutic agents of the invention can include local or systemic administration, including injection, oral administration, particle gun, or catheterized administration, and topical administration. Various methods can be used to administer a therapeutic metastatic marker composition  
5 directly to a specific site in the body.

For treatment of tumors, including metastatic lesions, for example, a therapeutic metastatic marker composition can be injected several times in several different locations within the body of tumor. Alternatively, arteries which serve a tumor can be identified, and a therapeutic composition injected into such an artery, in  
10 order to deliver the composition directly into the tumor.

A tumor which has a necrotic center can be aspirated and the composition injected directly into the now empty center of the tumor. A therapeutic metastatic marker composition can be directly administered to the surface of a tumor, for example, by topical application of the composition. X-ray imaging can be used to  
15 assist in certain of the above delivery methods. Combination therapeutic agents, including a metastatic marker proteins or polypeptide or a metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide and other therapeutic agents, can be administered simultaneously or sequentially.

Receptor-mediated targeted delivery can be used to deliver therapeutic  
20 compositions containing metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides, proteins, or reagents such as antibodies, ribozymes, or antisense oligonucleotides to specific tissues. Receptor-mediated delivery techniques are described in, for example, Findeis et al. (1993), *Trends in Biotechnol.* 11, 202-05; Chiou et al. (1994), GENE THERAPEUTICS: METHODS AND APPLICATIONS OF DIRECT GENE TRANSFER (J.A. Wolff, ed.); Wu & Wu  
25 (1988), *J. Biol. Chem.* 263, 621-24; Wu et al. (1994), *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 542-46; Zenke et al. (1990), *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 87, 3655-59; Wu et al. (1991), *J. Biol. Chem.* 266, 338-42.

Alternatively, a metastatic marker therapeutic composition can be introduced into human cells *ex vivo*, and the cells then replaced into the human. Cells  
30 can be removed from a variety of locations including, for example, from a selected

tumor or from an affected organ. In addition, a therapeutic composition can be inserted into non-affected, for example, dermal fibroblasts or peripheral blood leukocytes. If desired, particular fractions of cells such as a T cell subset or stem cells can also be specifically removed from the blood (*see*, for example, PCT WO 91/16116). The removed cells can then be contacted with a metastatic marker therapeutic composition utilizing any of the above-described techniques, followed by the return of the cells to the human, preferably to or within the vicinity of a tumor or other site to be treated. The methods described above can additionally comprise the steps of depleting fibroblasts or other non-contaminating tumor cells subsequent to removing tumor cells from a human, and/or the step of inactivating the cells, for example, by irradiation.

Both the dose of a metastatic marker composition and the means of administration can be determined based on the specific qualities of the therapeutic composition, the condition, age, and weight of the patient, the progression of the disease, and other relevant factors. Preferably, a therapeutic composition of the invention increases or decreases expression of the metastatic marker genes by 50%, 60%, 70%, or 80%. Most preferably, expression of the metastatic marker genes is increased or decreased by 90%, 95%, 99%, or 100%. The effectiveness of the mechanism chosen to alter expression of the metastatic marker genes can be assessed using methods well known in the art, such as hybridization of nucleotide probes to mRNA of the metastatic marker genes, quantitative RT-PCR, or detection of an the metastatic marker proteins using specific antibodies of the invention.

If the composition contains the metastatic marker proteins, polypeptide, or antibody, effective dosages of the composition are in the range of about 5  $\mu$ g to about 50  $\mu$ g/kg of patient body weight, about 50  $\mu$ g to about 5 mg/kg, about 100  $\mu$ g to about 500  $\mu$ g/kg of patient body weight, and about 200 to about 250  $\mu$ g/kg.

Therapeutic compositions containing metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides can be administered in a range of about 100 ng to about 200 mg of DNA for local administration. Concentration ranges of about 500 ng to about 50 mg, about 1  $\mu$ g to about 2 mg, about 5  $\mu$ g to about 500  $\mu$ g, and about 20  $\mu$ g to about 100  $\mu$ g of DNA can also be used during a gene therapy protocol. Factors such as method of

action and efficacy of transformation and expression are considerations that will affect the dosage required for ultimate efficacy of the metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides. Where greater expression is desired over a larger area of tissue, larger amounts of metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides or the same amounts  
5 readministered in a successive protocol of administrations, or several administrations to different adjacent or close tissue portions of, for example, a tumor site, can be required to effect a positive therapeutic outcome. In all cases, routine experimentation in clinical trials will determine specific ranges for optimal therapeutic effect.

Expression of an endogenous metastatic marker gene in a cell can also be  
10 altered by introducing in frame with the endogenous metastatic marker gene a DNA construct comprising a metastatic marker protein targeting sequence, a regulatory sequence, an exon, and an unpaired splice donor site by homologous recombination, such that a homologously recombinant cell comprising the DNA construct is formed. The new transcription unit can be used to turn the metastatic marker gene on or off as  
15 desired. This method of affecting endogenous gene expression is taught in U.S. Patent No. 5,641,670, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The targeting sequence is a segment of at least 10, 12, 15, 20, or 50 contiguous nucleotides selected from the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-85 or the complements thereof. The transcription unit is located upstream of a  
20 coding sequence of the endogenous metastatic marker protein gene. The exogenous regulatory sequence directs transcription of the coding sequence of the metastatic marker genes.

A metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide can also be delivered to subjects for the purpose of screening test compounds for those which are useful for  
25 enhancing transfer of metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides to the cell or for enhancing subsequent biological effects of metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides within the cell. Such biological effects include hybridization to complementary metastatic marker mRNA and inhibition of its translation, expression of a metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide to form metastatic marker mRNA  
30 and/or metastatic marker protein, and replication and integration of a metastatic marker

subgenomic polynucleotide. The subject can be a cell culture or an animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a human.

Test compounds which can be screened include any substances, whether natural products or synthetic, which can be administered to the subject. Libraries or mixtures of compounds can be tested. The compounds or substances can be those for which a pharmaceutical effect is previously known or unknown. The compounds or substances can be delivered before, after, or concomitantly with a metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide. They can be administered separately or in admixture with a metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide.

Integration of a delivered metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide can be monitored by any means known in the art. For example, Southern blotting of the delivered metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide can be performed. A change in the size of the fragments of a delivered polynucleotide indicates integration. Replication of a delivered polynucleotide can be monitored *inter alia* by detecting incorporation of labeled nucleotides combined with hybridization to a metastatic marker probe. Expression of metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotide can be monitored by detecting production of metastatic marker mRNA which hybridizes to the delivered polynucleotide or by detecting metastatic marker protein. Metastatic marker protein can be detected immunologically. Thus, the delivery of metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides according to the present invention provides an excellent system for screening test compounds for their ability to enhance transfer of metastatic marker subgenomic polynucleotides to a cell, by enhancing delivery, integration, hybridization, expression, replication or integration in a cell *in vitro* or in an animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a human.

The above disclosure generally describes the present invention. A more complete understanding can be obtained by reference to the following specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

## EXAMPLE 1

## DIFFERENTIALLY EXPRESSED GENES

This example demonstrates polynucleotides that are differentially  
5 expressed in human breast or colon cancer cell lines.

Human cell lines used to identify differentially expressed polynucleotides are the human breast cancer cell lines MCF-7 (non-metastatic), MDA-MB-231 (metastatic to bone and/or lung), and MDA-MB-435 (metastatic to lung) (Brinkley and Cailleau, 1980, *Cancer Res.* 40:3118), and the colon cancer cell lines  
10 Km12C (low metastatic) and Km12L4A (highly metastatic) (Morikawa *et al.*, 1988, *Cancer Res.* 48:1943-1948).

RNA was prepared from each cell line and reverse transcribed to form cDNA. The cDNA was amplified using random primers. Amplification products were visualized on a sequencing gel, and cDNA corresponding to mRNA which was  
15 differentially expressed in the cell lines was identified.

Expression patterns and sequence identification numbers of novel metastatic marker polynucleotides are shown in Table 1.

Expression patterns and sequence identification numbers of metastatic marker polynucleotides which correspond to known genes are shown in Table 2, and the  
20 corresponding proteins are described below.

Osteopontin (SEQ ID NO:64) (OPN or Spp1 for secreted phosphoprotein 1) is a secreted extracellular matrix protein, often expressed during wound healing, involved in osteoclastic differentiation and activation, as described in Heymann *et al.*, 1998, *Cytokine* 10:155-168. Osteopontin is found in bone and other epithelial cells, and  
25 has been shown to stimulate proliferation of a quiescent subpopulation of prostate epithelial cells (see Elgavish *et al.*, 1998, *Prostate* 35:83-94).

Osteopontin is implicated during the development of diabetic nephropathy (Fischer *et al.*, 1998, *Diabetes* 47:1512-1518); the process of cartilage-to-bone transition during rigid bone healing after bone fracture (Nakase *et al.*, 1998, *Acta*  
30 *Histochem* 100:287-295); wound healing by an interaction with the receptor integrin

alpha(v)beta 3 after focal stroke (Ellison *et al.*, 1998, *Stroke* 29:1698-1706); integrin receptor binding and signaling during cell attachment and mechanical stimulation of osteoblasts (Carvalho *et al.*, 1998, *J. Cell Biochem* 70:376-390); kidney morphogenesis (Denda *et al.*, 1998, *Mol. Biol. Cell* 9:1425-1435); and as an interstitial chemoattractant in renal inflammation (Rovin and Phan, 1998, *Am. J. Kidney Dis.* 31:1065-1084). Mice lacking the osteopontin gene showed modulation in osteoclast differentiation from wild type mice (see Rittling *et al.*, 1998, *J. Bone Miner Res.* 13:1101-1111).

Osteopontin is synthesized by monocytes and macrophages within injury sites, and can promote leukocyte adhesion through the alpha 4beta1 integrin, as described in Bayless *et al.*, 1998, *J. Cell Sci.* 111:1165-1174. Osteopontin is transcriptionally regulated by retinoic acid (see Manji *et al.*, 1998, *J. Cell Physiol.* 176:1-9); preferentially expressed in high grade metastatic brain tumors compared to low grade brain tumors, and inducible by tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) in glioma cell lines (see Tucker *et al.*, 1998, *Anticancer Res.* 18:807-812). Osteopontin is expressed in about 73% of primary gastric carcinoma tissues and correlated with the progression of human gastric carcinoma and lymphogenous metastasis (see Ue *et al.*, 1998, *Int. J. Cancer* 79:127-132).

Nip (SEQ ID NO:65) is described in Boyd *et al.*, 1994, *Cell* 79:341-351. Adenovirus E1B 19 kDa protein protects against cell death induced by viral infection and external stimuli, and can be functionally substituted with the Bcl-2 protooncogene. E1B 19 kDa interacting proteins (Nip1, Nip2, and Nip3) were discovered in yeast two-hybrid studies conducted to discern proteins that interact with 19 kDa protein, as described by Boyd *et al.*, *supra*. Nip 1, 2, and 3 interact with discrete domains of E1B 19 kDa, and similarly also interact with Bcl-2, in both cases promoting cell survival.

Ca-dependent protease (SEQ ID NO:66) is  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependent protease (also called calpain), activity of which is present in every vertebrate cell that has been examined.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependent protease activity is associated with cleavages that alter regulation of various enzyme activities, with remodeling or disassembly of the cell cytoskeleton, and with cleavages of hormone receptors (see Goll *et al.*, 1992, *Bioessays* 14(8):549-556).  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependent protease activity is regulated by binding of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  to

specific sites on the calpain molecule, with binding to each site generating a specific response correlated with a specific activity (e.g., proteolytic activity, calpastatin binding, etc.), as described in Goll *et al.* Excessive activation of the  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ -dependent protease calpain may play a role in the pathology of disorders including cerebral ischemia, cataract, myocardial ischemia, muscular dystrophy, and platelet aggregation. Therapeutic applications include selective  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ -dependent protease inhibition, as described in Wang and Yuen, 1994, *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 15(11):412-419.

IGF-R (insulin-like growth factor receptor) (SEQ ID NO:67) is a transmembrane tyrosine kinase linked to the ras-raf-MAPK(mitogen-activated protein kinase) cascade and required for the cell to progress through the cell cycle (Werner and Roith, 1997, *Crit. Rev. Oncog* 8(1):71-92). IGF-R mediates mitogenesis, growth hormone action, cell survival and transformation to and maintenance of the malignant phenotype. IGF-R is a member of the growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase superfamily, exists as covalent cross-linked dimers where each monomer is composed of two subunits, and is bound by ligand in the extracellular domain (McInnes and Sykes, 1997, *Biopolymers* 43(5):339-366).

The domains of the IGF-R are described in Sepp-Lorenzino, 1998, *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 47(3):235-253, including domains responsible for mitogenesis, transformation, and protection from apoptosis. IGF-R expression is increased in breast cancer cells derived from tumor tissue and cell lines, as described in Surmacz *et al.*, 1998, *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 47(3):255-267, and increased IGF-R may increase tumor mass and/or aid tumor recurrence by promoting proliferation, cell survival, and cell-cell interactions. Human pancreatic cancers overexpress IGF-R and its ligand (Korc, 1998, *Surg Oncol Clin N Am* 7(1): 25-41), and expression of IGF-I and IGF-R is determined to be a prognostic factor (reflecting the interaction between the neoplastic cells and their microenvironment) for lymphocytic infiltration in thyroid carcinomas (Fonseca *et al.*, 1997, *Verh Dtsch Ges Pathol* 81:82-96).

ILGF-BP5 (SEQ ID NO:68) is insulin-like growth factor binding protein 5, described in Allander *et al.*, 1994, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:10891-10898. The gene and promoter for IGF-BP5 are characterized by Allander *et al.*, 1994, *J. Biol Chem.*

269:10891-10898, and some general actions of IGF-BPs are described in Chan and Spencer, 1997, *Endocrine* 7:95-97. Potential impact of IGF-BPs on cancer cell growth is described in Oh, 1997, *Endocrine* 7:111-113, and Oh, 1998, *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 47:283-293. IGF-BP5 is expressed during brain development: IGF-BP5 and IGF-1  
5 mRNAs are synchronously coexpressed in principal neurons of sensory relay systems, including the olfactory bulb, medial and dorsal lateral geniculate bodies, and ventral tier, cochlear, lemniscal, and vestibular nuclei, and are transiently coexpressed in principal neurons of the anterodorsal nucleus, as described in Bondy and Lee, 1993, *J. Neurosci* 13(12):5092-5104. IGF-BP5 is expressed by luminal or cumulus granulosa  
10 cells in virtually all follicles, and is highly abundant in stromal interstitial cells of the mature ovary (see Zhou and Bondy, 1993, *Biol. Reprod* 48:467-482). IGF-BP5 induction is strongly stimulated during differentiation of skeletal myoblasts and is correlated with IGF-R activation as described in Rousse *et al.*, 1998, *Endocrinology* 139:1487-1493. IGF-BP5 and other components of the IGF system are critical in  
15 postnatal brain development (see Lee *et al.*, 1996, *J. Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 16:227-236).

IGF-BP5 stimulates bone cell proliferation by an IGF-independent mechanism involving IGF-BP5-specific cell surface binding sites, as described in Mohan *et al.*, 1995, *J. Biol Chem* 270:20424-20431. In connective tissue cell types,  
20 IGF-BP5 has a lowered binding affinity to the extracellular matrix which allows IGF-I to better equilibrate with the receptors which in turn potentiates IGF-I action on fibroblasts and smooth muscle cells (Clemmons, *Mol Cell Endocrinology* 140:19-24).

Lactate dehydrogenase (SEQ ID NO:69) is a member of the LDH group of tetrameric enzymes with five isoforms composed of combinations of two subunits.  
25 LDH-A and LDH-B. Shim *et al.*, 1997, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci.* 94:6658-6663, described the relationship between LDH-A and neoplasia. In particular, overexpression on LDH-A may contribute to altered metabolism that confers neoplastic growth advantage. The expression pattern of LDH in the present invention is consistent, in that LDH expression is higher in two metastatic breast cancer cell lines than in a non-metastatic  
30 breast cancer cell line (Table 2). High or increasing lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels



in tumor tissue and cells is associated with poor survival rate in small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC), as described in Ray *et al.*, 1998, *Cancer Detect Prev* 22:293-304, making it a useful prognostic indicator for SCLC as discussed in Stokkel *et al.*, 1998, *J. Cancer Res Clin Oncol* 124:215-219.

5           Ufo TKR (SEQ ID NO:70) is described in Schulz *et al.*, 1993, *Oncogene* 8:509-513. This protein has been reported as a marker in tumors, but has not previously been reported in breast cancer. According to the present invention, expression is found in the MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell line, but not in the MSF-7 or MDA-MB-435 cell lines. This gene and protein provide new markers for distinguishing breast cancer  
10 tissue of different types of metastatic potential.

Initially isolated from primary human myeloid leukemia cells, the ufo oncogene (also called Axl or Ark) is a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK). Its genomic structure is described in Schulz *et al.*, *supra.*, and its differential expression is described in Challier *et al.*, 1996, *Leukemia* 10:781-787. The ufo protein is a member of a class  
15 of RTKs having two fibronectin type III domains and two immunoglobulin-like domains present in the extracellular portion, and is preferentially expressed in monocytes, stromal cells, and some CD34-positive progenitor cells (Neubauer *et al.*, 1997, *Leuk Lymphoma* 25:91-96). Ufo has an extracellular structure similar to neural cell adhesion molecules, and has direct or indirect binding sites for PLCgamma, GRB2,  
20 c-src, and lck (Braunger *et al.*, 1997, *Oncogene* 14:2619-2631).

eIF-2 (SEQ ID NO:71) is a translation initiation factor, and functions as a heterotrimeric GTP-binding protein involved in the recruitment of methionyl-tRNA to the 40 S ribosomal subunit (Gasper *et al.*, 1994, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:3415-3422). According to the present invention, higher expression is found in two metastatic breast  
25 cancer cell lines and not in cell line MCF-7.

eIF-2 is involved in introducing the initiator tRNA into the translation mechanism and performing the first step in the peptide chain elongation cycle. eIF-2 is associated with a 5 subunit molecule having GTP recycling function called eIF-2B (Kyrpides and Woese, 1998, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 95:3726-3730, and Kimball *et al.*, 1998, *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:12841-12845).  
30

eIF-2 has subunits alpha and beta. eIF-2alpha is phosphorylated at Ser 51 and then modulates the interaction of eIF-2 and eIF-2B, as described in Kimball *et al.*, 1998, *Protein Expr. Purif.* 12:415-419, Kimball *et al.*, 1998, *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:3039-3044, and Pavitt 1998, *Genes Dev.* 12:514-526. It is reported that by  
5 regulating translation initiation, control of cell growth and division in eukaryotic cells is achieved: for example, clotrimazole, a potent anti-proliferative agent *in vitro* and *in vivo*, depletes intracellular  $Ca^{+2}$  stores, which activates PKR, resulting in the phosphorylation of eIF-2alpha, and the ultimate inhibition of protein synthesis and blockage of the cell cycle in G1 phase (Aktas *et al.*, 1998, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA*  
10 95:8280-8285). Additionally, Kim *et al.*, 1998, *Mol. Med.* 4:179-190, show that nitric oxide (NO) suppresses protein synthesis in cell types including human ovarian tumor cells by stimulating phosphorylation of eIF-2alpha.

Glutaminyl cyclase (SEQ ID NO:72) is described by Song *et al.*, 1994, *J. Mol. Endocrinol.* 13:77-86, and is expressed most highly in the most metastatic cell  
15 line MDA-MB-435, as compared to less metastatic line MDA-MB-231 and non-metastatic line MCF-7. Glutaminyl cyclase (also called glutamine cyclotransferase) converts glutaminyl-peptides (such as gonadotropin-releasing hormone and thyrotropin-releasing hormone) into pyroglutamyl-peptides, as described in Busby *et al.*, 1987, *J. Biol. Chem.* 262:8532-8536, Fischer and Spiess, 1987, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA*  
20 84:3628-3632, and Pohl *et al.*, 1991, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci.* 88:10059-10063. Cloning and sequence analysis of glutaminyl cyclase derived from a human pituitary cDNA library is described in Song *et al.*, 1994, *J. Mol. Endocrinol.* 13:77-86. Studies on the catalytic pathway of glutaminyl cyclase and its substrate specificity are described in Gololobov *et al.*, 1996, *Biol. Chem. Hoppe Seyler* 377:395-398. Assays for the  
25 presence of glutaminyl cyclase activity are described in Koger *et al.*, 1989, *Method Enzymol.* 168:358-365 and Houseknecht *et al.*, 1998, *Biotechniques* 24:346.

gp130 (SEQ ID NO:73) is transmembrane protein glycoprotein 130. gp130 is a signal transducing shared component of the receptor complexes for the interleukin-6 (IL-6)-type cytokines (Hirano *et al.*, 1997, *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev.*  
30 8:241-252), including IL-6, IL-11, leukemia inhibitor factor (LIF), oncostatin M

(OSM), ciliary neurotrophic factor and cardiotrophin-1. The N-terminal of gp130 is an extracellular immunoglobulin-like portion of the protein (Hammacher *et al.*, 1998, *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:22701-22707). Signal transduction including gp130 occurs through the gp130/Jak/STAT pathway 1 (Heinrich 1998, *Biochem. J.* 334:297-314). The  
5 cytokines acting through the pathway that includes gp130 (also called gp130 cytokines) exhibit pleiotropic biological activities including immune, hematopoietic, and neural effects (Nakashima and Taga, 1998, *Semin Hematol.* 35:210-221; Thompson *et al.*, 1998, *Neuroscience* 84:1247-1255; Hirano, 1998, *Int. Rev. Immunol.* 16:249-284; Marz *et al.*, 1997, *Eur. J. Neurosci.* 9:2765-2773, and Betz and Muller, 1998, *Int Immunol*  
10 10:1175-1184).

gp130 cytokines are reported to control survival and proliferation of myeloma cell lines and primary myeloma cells (Klein, 1998, *Curr. Opin. Hematol.* 5:186-191). gp130 is expressed in the majority of renal cell carcinomas and has an important role in the proliferation of some renal cell carcinoma cell lines (Costes *et al.*,  
15 1997, *J. Clin. Pathol.* 50:835-840).

E-cadherin (SEQ ID NO:75) is a member of a family of glycoproteins responsible for calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion and is implicated in maintaining cytoskeletal integrity. Epithelial cadherin (E-cadherin) mediated cell adhesion system in cancer cells is inactivated by multiple mechanisms corresponding to the pathological  
20 features of the particular tumor type (Hirohashi, 1998, *Am J Pathol* 153:333-339). In general the cadherin system mediates Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent homophilic cell-cell adhesion. Transcriptional inactivation of E-cadherin expression occurs frequently in tumor progression, and thus inactivation or downregulation of E-cadherin plays a significant role in multistage carcinogenesis (Hirohashi, 1998, *Am J Pathol* 153:333-339).

25 E-cadherin is characterized as a tumor suppressor of the metastatic phenotype, as described in MacGrogan and Bookstein, 1997, *Semin Cancer Biol* 8:11-19, and cadherins are important determinants of tissue morphology including invasive carcinoma as described in van der Linden, 1996, *Early Pregnancy* 2:5-14, and Yap, 1998, *Cancer Invest.* 16:252-261.

Mechanisms of action of cadherins are discussed in Daniel and Reynolds, 1997, *Bioessays* 19:883-891. The structure and function of cell adhesion molecules including E-cadherin are described in Joseph-Silverstein and Silverstein, 1998, *Cancer Invest.* 16:176-182, Yap *et al.*, 1997, *Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol.* 13:119-146, and Uemura, 1998, *Cell* 93:1095-1098. Cell adhesion molecules including E-cadherin are potential targets for anti-cancer drugs and therapeutics to treat acute or chronic inflammatory disease as described in Buckley and Simmons, 1997, *Mol Med Today* 3:449-456, Moll and Moll, 1998, *Virchows Arch* 432:487-504.

According to the present invention, E-cadherin is expressed in non-metastatic breast cancer cell line MCF-7, and not in MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-435. The expression products are diagnostic markers indicating the metastatic potential of breast cancer tissue samples.

Serpin (SEQ ID NO:76), serine protease inhibitors, are a family of protease inhibitors that inhibit chymotrypsin-like serine proteases (Whisstock *et al.*, 1998, *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 23:63-67) and that have the unique ability to regulate their activity by changing the conformation of their reactive-center loop; studies of serpin variants provide definition for the functional domains of serpins that control the folding and link serpins mutations to disease (see Stein and Carrell, 1995, *Nat. Struct. Biol.* 2:96-113). Serine protease cleavage of proteins is essential to a wide variety of biological processes, and the cleavage is primarily regulated by the cleavage inhibitors, as described in Wright, 1996, *Bioessays* 18:453-464. Members of the serpin family include alpha 1-antitrypsin (AAT) (Carrell *et al.*, 1996, *Chest* 110:243S-247S), alpha2-anti-plasmin (PAI-1 and PAI-2) (Andreasen *et al.*, 1997, *Int. J. Cancer* 72:1-22), thrombin, urokinase plasminogen activator, and kallikrein (Turgeon and Houenou, 1997, *Brain Res Brain Res Rev* 25:85-95). Some serpins also have other activities including neuronal differentiating and survival activities (Becerra, 1997, *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.* 425:332-237) and tumor suppression (Sager *et al.*, 1997, *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.* 425:77-88). PAI-1 and PAI-2 are linked to cancer metastasis, as described in Andreasen *et al.*, 1997, *Int. J. Cancer* 72:1-22.

pS2 (SEQ ID NO:77) was isolated from MCF7 human breast cancer cells, as described in Takahashi *et al.*, 1990, *FEBS Letters* 261:283-286. pS2 is estrogen-regulated. Speiser *et al.*, 1997, *Anticancer Research* 17:679-684, reported that the pS2 status declined from well to poorly differentiated ovarian cancer. pS2 expression also is associated with a good prognosis in breast cancer patients. According to the present invention, pS2 is expressed in MCF-7 cells, but not in two metastatic breast cancer cell lines

pS2 (presenilin-2 or trefoil factor 1 (TFF 1)) is a trefoil polypeptide normally expressed in the mucosa of the gastrointestinal tract, and found ectopically in gastrointestinal inflammatory disorders and various carcinomas (May and Westley, 1997, *J. Pathol.* 183:4-7. pS2 is expressed in breast cancers (Poulsom *et al.*, 1997, *J. Pathol.* 183:30-38). pS2 is a pleiotropic factor involved in mucin polymerization, cell motility (Modlin and Poulsom, 1997, *J. Clin. Gastroenterol* 25(1):S94-S100), cell proliferation and/or differentiation, and possibly in the nervous system (see Ribieras *et al.*, 1998, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 1378:F61-F77).

LIV-1 (SEQ ID NO:78) is an estrogen-regulated protein reported in the MCF-7 cell line (Green *et al.*, GeneBank submission Accession No. U41060). According to the present invention, LIV-1 is expressed in MCF-7 cells, but not in two metastatic breast cancer cell lines.

Leucine-isoleucine-valine -1 (LIV-1) and other members of the LIV family (LIV-2, 3, and 4) are binding proteins that represent a transport system for branched chain amino acids in *E. coli* as described in Yamamoto *et al.*, 1979, *J. Bacteriol.* 138:24-32, and Yamamoto and Anraku, 1980, *J. Bacteriol.* 144:36-44. A human homologue to LIV-1 is both estrogen and growth factor inducible in MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line (El-Tanani and Green, 1997, *J. Steroid. Biochem. Mol. Biol* 60:269-276; El-Tanani and Green, 1996, *Mol Cell Endocrinol* 124:71-77; and El-Tanani and Green, 1996, *Mol Cell Endocrinol* 121:29-35).

GTP-binding protein (SEQ ID NO:79) is a member of the family of guanine nucleotide-binding regulatory proteins, G proteins. The protein is expressed in MCF-7 cells, but not in two metastatic breast cancer cell lines.

G proteins provide signaling mechanisms for the serpentine family of receptors as described in Dhanasekaran and Prasad, 1998, *Biol. Signals Recept* 7:109-117. Studies indicate that the alpha as well as the beta gamma subunits of the GTP-binding proteins are involved in the regulation of several cellular responses, some of which responses are critical to the regulation of cell growth and differentiation (Dhanasekaran and Prasad, 1998, *Biol Signals Recept* 7:109-117). G protein coupled receptors regulate the mitogen activated protein kinase pathway as described in Russell and Hoeffler, 1996, *J. Invest. Dermatol Symp Proc* 1:119-122, and thus play a role in controlling cell growth. GTP binding proteins are also implicated in the regulation of intracellular transport as described in Ktistakis, 1998, *Bioessays* 20:495-504.

Chemokines induce various intracellular signaling pathways in natural killer cells by activating members of GTP binding proteins as described in Maghazachi and Al-Auokaty, 1998, *FASEB J.* 12:913-924. Heterotrimeric GTP binding proteins regulate distinct signaling pathways, some of which in turn regulate the activity of Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchanger proteins as described in Voyno-Yasenetskaya, 1998, *Biol Signals Recept* 7:118-124.

Desmoplakin (SEQ ID NO:84) is a member of a family of proteins that serve as cell surface attachment sites for cytoplasmic intermediate filaments.

Vimentin (SEQ ID NO: 80) is a member of the intermediate filament gene family (Evans, 1998, *Bioessays* 20:79-86. Intermediate filaments are a major component of the cytoskeleton of higher eukaryotes. Vimentin gene knockout mice indicate degeneration of the cerebellar Purkinje cells (Galou *et al.*, 1997, *Biol Cell* 89:85-97). Vimentin is positive in immunohistochemical reactions of sarcomas and related lesions (Gaudin *et al.*, 1998, *Am J Surg Pathol* 22:148-162), and of desmoplastic small round-cell tumors and their variants (Gerald *et al.*, 1998, *J. Clin. Oncol.* 16:3028-3036). Vimentin is also expressed in neoplasms showing follicular dendritic cell differentiation as described in Perez-Ordenez and Rosai, 1998, *Semin. Diagn. Pathol.* 15:144-154, and in biphasic carcinomatous-sarcomatous malignant mixed mullerian tumors as described in Guarino *et al.*, 1998, *Tumori* 84:391-397.

Cytochrome C Oxidase (CcO) (SEQ ID NO: 81) is the terminal enzyme of the respiratory chain of mitochondria and aerobic bacteria: it catalyzes electron transfer from cytochrome C to molecular oxygen, reducing the oxygen to water (Michel *et al.*, 1998, *Annu Rev Biophys Biomol Struct* 27:329-356). Cytochrome C oxidase is a member of the superfamily of quinol and cytochrome C oxidase complexes that are related by a homologous subunit containing six positionally conserved histidines that ligate a low-spin heme and a heme -copper dioxygen activating and reduction center as described in Musser and Chan, 1998, *J. Mol. Evol.* 46:508-520. Cytochrome C and ubiquinol oxidases are membrane-bound redox-driven proton pumps which couple an electron current to a proton current across the membrane (see Karpefors *et al.*, 1998, *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1365:159-169). Analysis of mutant forms of cytochrome C oxidase is described in Mills and Ferguson-Miller, 1998, *Biochim Biophys Acta* 365:46-52. Nitric oxide inhibits respiration at cytochrome C oxidase, as described in Torres *et al.*, 1998, *J. Bioenerg Biomembr* 30:63-69.

Heat shock protein 90 (hsp90) (SEQ ID NO: 82) acts as a chaperone molecule in association with the glucocorticoid and progesterone nuclear receptors, and has A, B, and Z regions for facilitating these interactions (Dao-Phan *et al.*, 1997, *Mol Endocrinol* 11:962-972). Levels of hsp90 are reported elevated in active systemic lupus erythematosus (Stephanou *et al.*, 1997, *Biochem J* 321:103-106). Increased hsp90 expression is implicated in regulation of forms of cell injury that lead to programmed cell death as described in Galea-Lauri *et al.*, 1996, *J. Immunol.* 157:4109-4118. Hsp90 is upregulated in regenerating fibers and diseased fibers of Duchenne muscular dystrophy (Bornman *et al.*, 1996, *Muscle Nerve* 19:574-580), and is a candidate substrate for proteolysis during ionizing radiation-induced apoptosis of some breast cancer cells (Prasad *et al.*, 1998, *Int. J. Oncol* 13:757-764). Hsp90 is involved in dislocation of the mutant insulin receptors from the endoplasmic reticulum to the cytosol as described in Imamura *et al.*, 1998, *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:11183-11188. and associates with and activates endothelial nitric oxide synthase as described in Garcia-Cardena *et al.*, 1998, *Nature* 392:821-824.

Integrin alpha 6 (SEQ ID NO: 83) is in the family of integrins, heterodimeric, cation dependent cell membrane adhesion molecules that mediate cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions. Integrin alpha 6 is a component of the hemidesmosome complex (Jones *et al.*, 1998, *Bioessays* 20:488-494). Integrins  
5 maintain tissue integrity and regulate cell proliferation, growth, differentiation, and migration. (See Thomas *et al.*, 1997, *Oral Oncol* 33:381-388). In oral squamous cell carcinomas there is a variable loss or reduced expression of integrin alpha 6, as described in Thomas *et al.*, 1997, *Oral Oncol* 33:381-388. Alpha 6 integrin also plays an active role in invasion of intestinal and diffuse-type cells of representative gastric  
10 carcinoma cell lines as described in Koike *et al.*, 1997, *J. Cancer. Res. Clin. Oncol.* 123L:310-316.

Osteogenic protein-1 (OP-1) (also called BMP-7) (SEQ ID NO: 85) is a morphogenetic factor (and a member of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) family of growth factors) and is highly expressed in kidney and involved in tissue repair and  
15 development (see Almanzar *et al.*, 1998, *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* 9:1456-1463). OP-1 is also expressed in the developing nervous system and can induce dendritic growth in sympathetic neurons as described in Guo *et al.*, 1998, *Neurosci. Lett* 245:131-134. OP-1 stimulates cartilage formation as described in Klein-Nulend *et al.*, 1998, *J. Biomed. Mater. Res.* 40:614-620.

20 OP-1 induces down-regulation of insulin-like growth factor binding proteins (particularly IGFBP-5) thus affecting IGF-1 in the context of bone cell differentiation and mineralized bone nodule formation as described in Yeh *et al.*, 1997, *Endocrinology* 138:4181-4190. OP-1 can be used as a bone graft substitute to promote spinal fusion and to aid in the incorporation of metal implants (Cook and Rueger, 1996,  
25 *Clin. Orthop.* 324:29-38). The three dimensional structure of OP-1 is reported in Griffith *et al.*, 1996, *Proc Nat'l Acad Sci* 93:878-883.

The protein encoded by SEQ ID NO:56 is a putative secreted protein and is highly expressed in fat tissue.



Table 1. Novel Differentially Expressed Metastatic Marker Polynucleotides

TRANSCRIPT NUMBER	SEQ ID NO:	non- metastatic breast MCF-7	breast cancer metastatic to bone and/or lung MDA-MB- 231	breast cancer metastatic to lung MDA- MB-435	low metastatic from colon KM12C	high metastatic from colon KM12L4A
901	1	-	+	-		
907	2	-	-	+		
9102b	3	+	-	-		
9114	4	-	-	+		
9121a	5	-	+	-		
9129	6	+	-	+		
9139a	7	+	-	-		
9143b	8	+	-	-		
9157b	9	-	-	+		
9166	10	+	-	-		
9170b	11	-	+	-		
9190a	12	+	-	-		
9191	13	-	-	+		
9216	14	-	-	+		
9224c	15	+	-	-		
9230b	16	+	-	-		
924	17	+	-	-		
9242a	18	-	+	-		
9259a	19	-	-	+		
9261	20	-	+	-		
9272	21	+	-	-		
9293b	22	-	+	-		
9304b	23	+	-	-		
9307a	24	-	+	-		
931	25	+	-	-		
9313	26	-	-	+		

TRANSCRIPT NUMBER	SEQ ID NO:	non- metastatic breast MCF-7	breast cancer metastatic to bone and/or lung MDA-MB- 231	breast cancer metastatic to lung MDA- MB-435	low metastatic from colon KM12C	high metastatic from colon KM12L4A
9316	27	+	+	-		
9318b	28	+	-	-		
9320a	29	-	-	+		
9330b	30	-	+	-		
9335	31	+	-	-		
9337	32	+	-	+		
9342b	33	-	+	-		
9343c	34	+	-	-		
9350e	35	-	+	-		
9351b	36	-	+	-		
9361	37	+	-	-		
9368	38	-	+	-		
9373b	39	-	-	+		
9385a	40	-	-	+		
9386c	41	-	-	+		
9388d	42	+	-	-		
9390	43	+	-	-		
9393	44	+	-	-		
9396	45	-	+	-		
944b	46	+	-	-		
951	47	+	-	-		
953	48	-	-	+		
954a	49	+	-	-		
968	50	+	-	-		
971	51	+	-	-		
983c	52	-	+	-		
985	53	+	-	-		
990	54	+	-	+		

TRANSCRIPT NUMBER	SEQ ID NO:	non- metastatic breast MCF-7	breast cancer metastatic to bone and/or lung MDA-MB- 231	breast cancer metastatic to lung MDA- MB-435	low metastatic from colon KM12C	high metastatic from colon KM12L4A
998	55	-	-	+		
316	56	+	-	-	+	-
126c	57	-	-	+		
207-4	58	-	+	-		
265-3	59	+	-	-		
29B	60	-	-	+		
305B-25	61	+	-	-		
326B-39	62	+	-	-		
34B-11	63	-	-	+		

+ indicates differential expression as identified in differential display

- indicates absence in differential display

For transcript number 316, reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) was  
5 used to detect expression in the breast cancer cell lines.

Table 2. Differentially Expressed Metastatic Marker Polynucleotides

TRANSCRIPT NUMBER	protein	SEQ ID NO:	non- metastatic breast MCF-7	breast cancer metastatic to bone and/or lung MDA-MB- 231	breast cancer metastatic to lung MDA-MB- 435
902	osteopontin	64	-	-	+
9112	nip	65	-	+	-
9132	Ca-dependent protease	66	-	+	-
9158	IGF-R	67	+	-	-
9174	ILGF-BP5	68	+	-	-

TRANSCRIPT NUMBER	protein	SEQ ID NO:	non- metastatic breast MCF-7	breast cancer metastatic to bone and/or lung MDA-MB- 231	breast cancer metastatic to lung MDA-MB- 435
9177	lactate dehydrogenase	69	-	+	+
9202	ufo TKR	70	-	+	-
9210	eIF2	71	-	+	+
9212	glutaminyl cyclase	72	-	-	+
9213	gp130	73	-	-	+
9222	TGFb-II	74	-	+	-
9232	E-cadherin	75	+	-	-
9239	serpin	76	-	+	-
9250	secreted pS2	77	+	-	-
9260	LIV-1	78	+	-	-
9315	GTP-binding protein	79	+	-	-
9317	vimentin	80	-	+	-
938	cytochrome C oxidase	81	+	-	-
9382	Hsp 90	82	-	-	+
9394	integrin a6	83	-	-	+
956	desmoplakin	84	+	-	-
970	osteogenic protein	85	+	-	-

+ indicates differential expression as identified in differential display

- indicates absence in differential display

Within the scope of the invention are variants of the proteins described  
5 above. A variant is a protein encoded by a polynucleotide wherein the global sequence  
identity of the DNA, as compared to the corresponding SEQ ID NO: herein, is at least  
65% as determined by the Smith-Waterman homology search algorithm as implemented

in MPSRCH program (Oxford Molecular) using an affine gap search with the following search parameters: gap open penalty of 12, and gap extension penalty of 1. The protein encoded by the DNA having the sequence identity described above will exhibit the percent activity described in the preceding paragraph.

5           Also within the scope of the invention are fusion proteins comprising the proteins and variants disclosed herein. Proteins preferably used in fusion protein construction include beta-galactosidase, beta-glucuronidase, green fluorescent protein (GFP), autofluorescent proteins including blue fluorescent protein (BFP), glutathione-S-transferase (GST), luciferase, horse radish peroxidase (HRP) and chloramphenicol  
10 acetyltransferase (CAT). Additionally, epitope tags are used in fusion protein constructions, including Histidine (His) tags, FLAG tags, influenza hemagglutinin (HA) tags, Myc tags, VSV-G tags, and thioredoxin (Trx) tags. Other fusion constructions can include maltose binding protein (MBP), S-tag, Lex A DNA binding domain (DBD) fusions, GAL4 DNA binding domain fusions, and Herpes simplex virus (HSV) BP16  
15 protein fusions.

These fusions can be made by standard procedures in the art of molecular biology, and many are available as kits from, for example, Promega Corporation (Madison, WI); Stratagene (La Jolla, CA); Clontech (Mountainview, CA); Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA); MBL International Corporation (MIC.  
20 Watertown, MA); and Quantum Biotechnologies (Montreal, Canada).

The proteins of the invention, and variants as described herein, can also be used to detect protein interactions in vivo, using the yeast two-hybrid system, for example as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,674,739.

In addition to the ribozyme and antisense constructs described above, the  
25 polynucleotides of the invention can be used for inhibiting transcription via triple helix formation as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,674,739.

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain, using not more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such specific embodiments and equivalents are  
30 intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

All patents, published patent applications, and publications cited herein are incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein.

## CLAIMS

We claim:

1. An isolated and purified human protein comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least 85% identical to an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.
2. The isolated and purified human protein of claim 1 wherein the amino acid sequence is at least 95% identical.
3. The isolated and purified human protein of claim 1 wherein the amino acid sequence is encoded by a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.
4. A fusion protein which comprises a first protein segment and a second protein segment fused to each other by means of a peptide bond, wherein the first protein segment consists of at least six contiguous amino acids selected from an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.
5. A preparation of antibodies which specifically bind to a human protein which comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-63 or the complement thereof.
6. A method for detecting metastatic tumor cells in a tissue sample, comprising the step of:  
measuring in said tissue sample an expression product of a gene which comprises a coding sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38-41, 45, 48, 52, 55, 57, 58, 60, 63-

66, 69-74, 76, 80, 82, and 83, wherein a tissue sample which expresses the product is categorized as containing metastatic tumor cells.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the expression product is protein.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the protein is measured using an antibody which specifically binds to the protein.

9. A method for detecting metastatic tumor cells in a tissue sample, comprising the step of:

measuring in a tissue sample an expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15-17, 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 42-44, 46, 47, 49-51, 53, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 75, 77-79, 81, 84, and 85, wherein a tissue sample which does not express the product is categorized as metastatic.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the expression product is protein.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the protein is measured using an antibody which specifically binds to the protein.

12. A method for determining metastatic potential in a tissue sample, comprising the step of:

measuring in a tissue sample an expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38-41, 45, 48, 52, 55, 57, 58, 60, 63-66, 69-74, 76, 80, 82, and 83, wherein a tissue sample which expresses the product is categorized as having metastatic potential.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the expression product is protein.



14. The method of claim 13 wherein the protein is measured using an antibody which specifically binds to the protein.

15. A method for determining metastatic potential in a tissue sample, comprising the step of:

measuring in a tissue sample an expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15-17, 21, 23, 28, 31, 34, 37, 42-44, 46, 47, 49-51, 53, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 75, 77-79, 81, 84, and 85, wherein a tissue sample which does not express the product is categorized as having metastatic potential.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the expression product is protein.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the protein is measured using an antibody which specifically binds to the protein.

18. A method of predicting the propensity for metastatic spread of a breast tumor preferentially to bone or lung, comprising the steps of:

measuring in a breast tumor sample an expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, 5, 11, 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38, 45, 52, 58, 65, 66, 70, 74, 76, and 80,

wherein a breast tumor sample which expresses the product is categorized as having a propensity to metastasize to bone or lung.

19. A method of predicting propensity for metastatic spread of a breast tumor preferentially to lung, comprising the steps of:

measuring in a breast tumor sample an expression product of a gene which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 9, 13, 14, 19, 26, 29, 39-41, 48, 55, 57, 60, 63, 64, 72, 73, 82, and 83,

wherein a breast tumor sample which expresses the product is characterized as having a propensity to metastasize to lung.

20. A method of predicting propensity for metastatic spread of a colon tumor, comprising the steps of:

measuring in a colon tumor sample an expression product of a gene which comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:56,

wherein a colon tumor sample which expresses the product is characterized as having a low propensity to metastasize.

## SEQUENCE LISTING

&lt;110&gt; Chiron Corporation

<120> METASTATIC BREAST AND COLON CANCER  
REGULATED GENES

&lt;130&gt; 200130.460

&lt;140&gt; PCT

&lt;141&gt; 1999-10-13

&lt;160&gt; 85

&lt;170&gt; FastSEQ for Windows Version 3.0

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&lt;211&gt; 142

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

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&lt;400&gt; 1

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atttctggg cctaagactc ta	142

&lt;210&gt; 2

&lt;211&gt; 331

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(331)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 2

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 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 3

ccnnnnnnnn	ntnctnnnn	ncnnnnccnn	ngnnnnnctn	gcccnnncng	ctnnnncccn	60
nntnctnnnn	gntnangnnc	ngaancecgn	nnnnngnnnn	acnatnntnn	gncgnnnnnt	120
tcgttnnnnc	ntgnntccnc	nnnnnctngt	ncnnnnnggn	ggngcgcnc	ncnancctn	180
cctcnntgmn	ncnnnctnnt	nnctnngetg	ngtctcncng	cncngngcnn	nnnggggtct	240
nccgtntctnc	nnnnncnnng	ttttangncn	gnaanacgcc	gcgncgagct	tttagccatg	300
gggggataacc	gaaccaaach	tnacactctc	agaggatcca	cctntgggtg	caagcgaaac	360
tngancnatc	tatactctcg	anggtncaa	gacattgntg	agagaaatgg	anncacagcc	420
cacgttcatt	gggtangaga	ctccnattaa	natttctgtc	tcccngatg	ggccctagac	480
ccatgaatcc	ctattangat	cccntcagcg	gccanacnch	gtggctcnc	ctgtaatccc	540
ccacntcggg	aggtgatga	gggcgaatcc	aaggtcagga	aatntatata	gacnctggc	600
taaccggnga	acccccctc	taaaancaaa	aaaaaanncc	nncnngtntt	tanaggngt	660
tnntttctc	cgccncgccc	gncncgncg	cttntctngt	ccnctgnnc	nnnctcct	720
ncnnnntgn	tcncccgnc	gnncgcnnc	ntncttnt	gngtctggc	ncnctcnc	780
ctctcttnc	ccntgtccn	tnctctcag	ccnctgccc	nccctnnccn	tnngtgnnc	840
cncntnatg	ncnncnnc	aggngcangc	nttggcncg	tgncnntgt	ntgtcnctn	900
acgganantg	nactcncac	tnngnncgc	natnnnanc	ctgctctcag	atgacagcan	960
cggntnnnc	ngcctctanc	nnngnnnnc	nagcncnca	nnnaggnanc	cgcnctcant	1020
cnnntttcnc	tctnctntg	catntctgat	ngccgtgnt	ncctcnnttn	ctcnagcncn	1080
tnnccacctc	tcgtttagnc	netnnncnna	nn			1112

<210> 4  
 <211> 183  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 4

aaaactatga	attccatact	tgaggtttcc	cagccaattg	ctcccttctg	ctttagaagt	60
gactaggtac	tgagagtaca	aacactccca	ctttataatg	aaggcgtcat	gtcaccctt	120
cctttacagg	tcctgggggtc	caggagaccc	agaatgaagg	tgtagttgg	gcataagtg	180
tta						183

<210> 5  
 <211> 1092  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(1092)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 5

ttncagacca	agaagacttg	atnagctgaa	accattgcn	ctacttggaa	ngtgatcngc	60
aaaagctgcc	tcagtcanac	accggggata	aatctggatt	tggttccgg	cgtaagggtg	120
aanatnatac	ctantaanga	acnctgtaca	ntgccncaag	cangtganga	ccnccacga	180
gtttacatna	atacaatnct	gaaacnacnc	aggctgggtt	tatatctaca	tatttgactt	240
accactatcn	cantaaagtt	tngcacctt	cncggaacga	aaanaacccc	ccntnntgmn	300
ttcttttnaa	aanacctng	nnccncttn	ccgtcncc	ccnntatntn	nnccnatccc	360
ccctctncc	ntccntnnn	cgtaannggc	gtngcttntg	cngtntntgt	cccgtttcc	420

tccgcttngt	cntttnteta	tatnggctnn	tnttatnecn	ngcccttcgt	cncctnnngn	480
ttcgtctgtn	cntagtctc	ntnctngagc	cccanttgnt	acttcnngct	tcnnctccgc	540
atccntctc	cgcncnnanc	ncnnntetca	nannatgnnc	nntnnctnch	nccnatncnc	600
cctnanagnt	tcgnetagac	cntcnacntt	gtntcccgnn	ctcttagngn	tctgctncta	660
gtgtntnnct	catctcctct	ncttctctct	cctttgacnc	ngnnctctcc	atcntnntct	720
gnctttctca	tcnncnnnng	cccctnctcn	cnnagtntgn	gtgcncnnnc	ttnnnnctna	780
nctngtcgcc	tccgttttct	actnnnnecn	nnngcngnncg	nnngctcttt	ctntcnntta	840
gactnacctt	ntctgnnnnn	tcannctagc	nctgtccntc	tctnntctgc	atcnttanac	900
atcttntctn	ccnctctgca	nentnctntt	nacnctcnca	tacgttnccn	nnctcagtec	960
gcagnnnngt	tnctntcnngt	cntctcgcgn	ctcnntctct	ctctnnnacn	cncctggctt	1020
ncgnetcget	ccnncccatn	cntnctcgt	tgntcnnnnt	cnnatacgtn	tnccangccnc	1080
ntctctccnc	tn					1092

&lt;210&gt; 6

&lt;211&gt; 504

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(504)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 6

ctggagcggg	atcatttana	atactttaca	gatatntgca	ccagggtacat	ntatntgcgt	60
ccattggtag	cacagctgag	acctgtgtct	cacatcagcc	taggtgaagc	ctactacaaa	120
taatgccaa	ggagaanagc	cagtacacta	tatggtttat	actctttatc	cctttattca	180
tagcatgttt	tttaaaaatg	ttatattatg	caacagatgt	gaggcagcan	ctaagctata	240
cttaagaatt	ttctctcacc	ttccaaacca	aagtgtcctg	aataagccag	gagacttatt	300
cttttgtgca	ccctgggtgca	catctgactg	ttgtcctanc	canaaactct	ctgaggccac	360
tgaaagaaca	gtggccctat	cgatttcatt	cctaggtctc	aaaaatacna	tgtngccttg	420
taacataatt	agggacagca	cctctatttc	acaattataa	tctaaggtag	gataagacga	480
cacagcagca	ataaacttac	aagt				504

&lt;210&gt; 7

&lt;211&gt; 1132

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(1132)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 7

gcgngccccc	tngtngnnch	ttntnncnng	ttttctgctn	tntttatnng	aggnetnggt	60
nnntntctt	agggnnntng	tnccgtcnng	ttntgttnc	gagcagaaag	tgatatttc	120
atgcngccaa	gcttntttat	tgaaaantcc	taattntatt	gnccgtntag	taacatgttt	180
gttcnacaan	gctaatttct	nataaancaa	aacacannnt	tttcttataa	gtngtataaa	240
ttatttnatt	tacagaaaact	tgtttcaaaa	canatgnact	anntatttct	nctcttttaa	300
atanccnac	taattttcta	tcctngaca	tctgttcactg	ttctatncag	cagccaacac	360
aaagtcacnc	tgagagctct	tgattaangt	gtncgnatta	tctagctact	tcnncggtt	420
tngngcnng	aaatgncttt	taanancctg	gcctcaaaaa	anaaaaaaan	cccccggnn	480
aggggnnttc	cntntanaaa	aangntcnc	tcnncngtn	ngagactgtc	tcctgnntn	540
ngnnntcgc	tnnatcang	ngccnncang	ctnccntcn	ctnnngcatt	ngatnnntan	600

```

cnnnctgaga tgngnntang ctgntncntn ngtgtcntan gtctcgacgt tgnntggntn      660
tangnanacgn cnnntntnnnc nnattgncga gngnntaagt gtgctcttct cntnacntct      720
ntcnnnanacn tctnngatgt tnatacggcc gtgcttnctt atcnntgana ncgntctnan      780
nanntnecgna tgagnntnta ctgcncncnt gtgtcatctt tctctctant gtgtncntna      840
nncnngtnat tncgcnnnac tgntantnag tggatatnag anntcgnncg cngnggccnn      900
tttnnctgtn gnnatnagnt ntcanganat tnatncntc tncgtgatag anagtnnagt      960
gnggntctg actgatnctg gtcctagtnn cngtgacatc gnncgttann gtchgcactc     1020
tagtanantn nagtnngang ntgtanatnn ntctcntgtt tcagtnnagn cccncgagcg     1080
cntcanntnt nantgtctcn tctnngtctg annctgtctg agtnngtnana nn             1132

```

&lt;210&gt; 8

&lt;211&gt; 736

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(736)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 8

```

ntggggccga cgtcgcatgc tcccggncgn catggnnnnc tggtttggtc anatgtgaat      60
aacgnagaan tgagaccacn ganaagaacc acantgtnan ggnccttgca cntgntanga     120
antnagnaat gcctttttnc tgagggcctt nggnntcat nnangggngt gnggnggntt     180
ncacctgtaa taccaccact ttncnatgcc actgccngtg natcacnngn ngtaaggact     240
tcaanaccag ccttatnaac ntgggnaaac cntntntcta ctaaaaatnc tnaaantatc     300
tgngcnnggt ngngcgttct tntannnccn gctgnacnng angncngngn angntantcg     360
cntgaacntg ncntgttana gtngcantga gcctaaatca cantgatgta ttncatctg      420
ggacgacacg ancngacgac tcncgtactn aaaaaaaaaa ncccnttnng gggggggttt     480
tnnnggtatt anntatantt ggagaanttt gggtcannng aatattntta catgaaaaat     540
naggaataac tntatntgtg tacattgggt tnnaaanang acantantgg nntaaactn      600
ttnggggngg aggggnnatt aggggnntta ttnggnnnct tnnaaanncn nntnnngtat     660
nanaanantn tttnnanaag ngnantngnt ttaancctn aangnttnnn tncntttann      720
tttnnaannnn anannn                                     736

```

&lt;210&gt; 9

&lt;211&gt; 690

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(690)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 9

```

tnnnccctggn tggtcactcc cttctgtcct gttagctcat ggtgtaagat gatgtcttgt      60
cagtattact gttttgctaa gccgcttcat tcatgcctac acaatttttt tttaaaaggg     120
aacttttagtt aattaagtga taagggaactt aaatatgaat tanaatggtg cagaaagaga     180
taccttttct ggatatttta aagttttaaag gtcantttct cttaatctga ttatgtgcac     240
atatgaaaat ggcacatcat atacatgtaa aatcaggcag tatncattta ttaattactg     300
tatttgacaa aggaaactct taaattataa tgtgaaacct ggttttatga aaccaatgac     360
tagtgcanca tttcagcata tgcaaaaaaa aaannccntt tggngngctg tttacaaagg     420
aaattgttgg atttcacgat ggtttcagga naanaaggtt ttctcatcn agggtaaacn     480
tcccggataa ggcntngntt taatntnttt annccnccn atngntaann gtggaaatta     540

```

```

ancctctgaa naaaanance cacntnnttn gccttgggct tnantctntt tggcnagnanc 600
naaaggnnct tnccaggtnt cntgnngggc cngnngaann ataannaann nggggnnctt 660
nggaaacctt ncnnaanan tnccncccc 690

```

```

<210> 10
<211> 395
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(395)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 10
tggatatctga cnaataaga atgcacccat ttgtgagggg taatatttat ctcangattt 60
actgtaaata tgtatacaca catacaaaaa cccaggcatt gttaagagaa aatnatggcc 120
cagaggttna aattatcaga cagaaccttt aanaataatt atgattaatg tgttaaaatt 180
ctagtggaaa agataaataa catgctcagg anatttttagc anagagatag aaactatntn 240
ngaagctcaa atgaaaatgc taggaaatga aaagcagtat tggaggtgaa agattccttt 300
ggcaattttat caacanactg gagatggcan aggcataatc agtantattg aaggcagatt 360
actatntatt atncaancaa aaaaaaaaaac cccct 395

```

```

<210> 11
<211> 331
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(331)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 11
aacgaggccn ngaggccaat gaggccaaca agacgatgcc ggagacccca actgggggact 60
cagaccgcga acctgctcct aaaaaaatga aaacatctga gtcctcgacn atactagtgg 120
ntcgctacag gagggaacgt gaaaagaaca tctccagagg aactggtgaa tgaccacgcc 180
cgagagaaca gaatcaacc cgaccaaagt gaggaggagg aattcataga aataacgact 240
gaaagaccta aaaagtagca agaagctaca tccctcaaac ttcggcaatg aaaataaagt 300
ttgagaagct caaaaaaaaaa aanccctttt g 331

```

```

<210> 12
<211> 693
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(693)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 12
tncaacgcgt tgggagctnt nccaaggtgg nctagcnca ttaatgccct accgtgggaa 60
tatgngtgaa gatcttgact aggggactta tgaacccatg cagccgtgcc caaatcctac 120
caaactgacc ttacttttctt gaagacggaa ttgtagtatg gtcgagctca tgctttttgt 180

```

agtaggccat	ncaaattcga	ttgactggct	aaaaaagatt	gttagtggag	gctggaagaa	240
acattttggc	tgatgataga	tgaatagagc	ttggaacaat	caaaaggaaa	agcagaaagt	300
ctatacctat	tcataagaaa	aagttagtat	gtttaccgaa	cattatnaaa	gaattatgac	360
atthttcaaag	ttttaaaatt	ttattttgta	gggacggggt	ctcatttgtgt	agccccacnct	420
ggctctgtttc	ttgaggattt	actatanact	gggctgtatt	caaagcattg	gggatacagg	480
catgaatgag	cccccatg	ctgaacttac	cattcaatct	gggcagtga	agaanaggga	540
tgntgggag	nccttacaaa	gatgaaatgt	cgctaactgg	agaaatccct	actttcagtc	600
agactgaann	ggaacaggta	gtactgtgtg	gtagccctct	ttgggnangg	gtngattttc	660
cacatgtgcc	cagttaagg	ccnagaacat	taa			693

<210> 13  
 <211> 305  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(305)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 13	
ttggatcng	gggatggng
aggggagata	gncccgaagc
atcccnatt	ctcagtaa
aaac	60
tccttggnat	canannat
at	cntggccnaa
gaaccncna	ccntctntgg
gtagaaata	120
ccgctntatn	ngtatgagg
ggatngggcn	tacgnnataa
tttntatng	ganggtatn
180	
ccgcactant	gacnagttct
ttctnnggtc	catttnnaac
nacantnttg	acattgntga
240	
tctgcaannc	tgtaaaatag
tcttncagtg	ggcaatnnnt
gcacaactgg	gtnnggtntc
300	
anaca	305

<210> 14  
 <211> 308  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(308)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 14	
agcagacaac	ntaatccaag
ccattttacca	aataantata
tgcgatgcac	attgaatcct
60	
ggcgctctag	atatantgcc
ccaaaggaaa	gagnacaaa
g	ttttccnccc
ntagttctac	120
natgnctatc	cnctatcacc
tntgtnttcn	naagntttnt
aaaaataaat	tctcttgtat
180	
ancatccnat	atcncaccgg
tccaaagcgc	aacaatctgc
aattcanaan	ttccaacaat
240	
cnatntatgn	actttcntag
gtccggtgtt	ctaanatnta
atattctaac	acttactctc
300	
agatctta	308

<210> 15  
 <211> 304  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(304)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G



<400> 15  
 ngtnaagggga tatttattcc tgttttaaaa ggatacaacc aaggtagggga aggcttcggt 60  
 attggtgatt attcagaaga cctattttct ttacatatgc tatggaaaca atactgtttt 120  
 ccgctacaga atacagttta tgattatact tttgtaaatt gcctgctttt cccctgtcat 180  
 ctgctaattc caatttgata ctgttctgtg ttcaaaaata cagcatgagc aagctgtaat 240  
 ggtgcctgtc gagagtccca gctgcttggg gggctaaggt gggaggatca tttgagccca 300  
 ggag 304

<210> 16  
 <211> 703  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(703)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 16  
 ccggtngnct aaaaaggacc agcctaattgt agaaggtggg tatttggacc agaggcttta 60  
 gattattatt ttagatccta catatacttt tatcagtaga atgatttcat tnagatgtat 120  
 aatgaaaaag ggtaatgcaa aaattatgta atagatacca aattagggaa gtttggcaat 180  
 ttcaatggca tatttttagt caaggnacac agatggcagt gccataagca agtctataaa 240  
 tatcggtctc agccatcccc ctcatthtaa atgttgccct aataatcaat gcagttaaca 300  
 agtatattgg ctgtgtgtca tgaaatagtt catgttcaga tggaaatgtt aggttactgt 360  
 atgggtttatg gagattaatg aaaatgaatg cccaaaaaaa aaannccntt tngnggnggg 420  
 tttnnnangn acngggctgg attcaaanca ttgggggatnc angnttnaat gngncccat 480  
 ttgncnaac ttaccttnna nnntgggcnn tnnatngaang angggatnnt gggannaacc 540  
 tttnnangnt nnaantgttn ncttactggn gnaaaanncc ntaannttn nnnntnnnnn 600  
 ngnaangggg naannnnnnn ntnancttnt ggggggagnc nttntggggn anggggggnt 660  
 nnttnnnnnn tnnnggccnn nnnnggggcn nnaaantttt tgn 703

<210> 17  
 <211> 171  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(171)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 17  
 tccgcntcta agtaattcat caataacgca tgtccactta atgtgaaaat tgggtaccatc 60  
 taatanaate ttcaacatgg cnatccacnc tattccaata atgaaatgca aatttccctg 120  
 ccttctttac tanggtcatt tntagattct tgaggaaatga gttctactct t 171

<210> 18  
 <211> 689  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(689)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 18

antnngcttn	ggtactaagc	agaatcactt	ncttggggaac	tccatgtaac	tngtggtttt	60
tgtgattgaa	atagcatcag	taaangtctg	accctgtggt	aaagacacat	atgngcgtgg	120
accnggctat	gtctgacttt	gtgctgctca	ggacactctc	tgtnaccaa	agngagagan	180
cctggannac	ctcanggggt	canatgtttg	aaggagctgc	tgagtatcct	ggcaggcanc	240
anagccttac	catcagtttg	ctgcatggaa	ggctgtgtgc	ctctatttcc	ctgctatttg	300
ttgaactccc	ttgagctccg	gtccttccta	agtgaagagag	atgatcccaa	tagcnccaac	360
ctgagagggc	tggggagatg	ttngaaggaa	agcttggctg	gggagctgaa	tctggcctgt	420
ggtacatgct	tggtaactgg	tggccaggan	acccggnggt	gtgtntctgg	actgtcncac	480
tctgctgacc	agggtattga	aagtccccnc	tcaaanacac	agaatntntc	tgaccaaggg	540
tangtatgan	atgacntgtg	gagcactttg	nataaactgg	ttctcatngg	nggtcccctt	600
gaanagggtg	tnnatctgtt	caaaaatacg	tggctgagct	ntanaccng	natcctctgt	660
cagagacatg	ggcaggggga	ctcaatgct				689

&lt;210&gt; 19

&lt;211&gt; 721

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(721)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 19

tatanatact	nngctatgct	ttctaccctg	tgtgcctgga	gacctactat	ggaaaaanga	60
tcagccacct	taccttctac	tgggtacctg	ctgtgagtct	gcctatgcca	caacgattaa	120
tgangggagg	gtacccaagn	gacaaanccn	acatgccgct	tacagccccc	gttggatngn	180
tgctcattca	acagtcttgc	attcagtagg	tgtttgacat	cacctactat	gtgncaggct	240
ctatgctang	nactggggat	acaggagaga	ntnaagcgta	aagtctttgg	tctcaaggaa	300
tttgcattct	agaaagtcta	agatgtaata	aatgtactgt	gggacatgtt	aaataagtgc	360
tataacgaaa	tataaagggt	ttgggagcaa	aaaanaaacc	cnnttggtggg	gntctntncc	420
nctctgatga	agcttactta	cttttaacct	tnccttctcc	tttaaagggtg	tttcttggtt	480
cccctttcct	ttacagattg	gttattgggtc	ttgctgagga	gtaggactac	aattnccagc	540
attctnctgg	aagccaaagc	tgtgctacaa	ttgnnccaaa	gaagatngta	atcttaagcg	600
cccntaatgg	taaaatngta	ttaaaangtg	gacctttgac	aaataaattg	nttcgatttc	660
ngaattccgg	gttgnagct	tngngntncc	aaaaaccctt	nggggntccc	ttttgggcac	720
c						721

&lt;210&gt; 20

&lt;211&gt; 248

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(248)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 20

cttaaaccac	ccncccatct	ncnccccaga	atgagntaan	catactentc	nttactgnat	60
ctccgtatcc	gtccctacnc	nggnttgta	ggtgtcatta	gcngatatta	ctcctcatcn	120

ncatcntgan cannatcccc catcncccat atgntgatna nnacaaacca tncatattncg	180
ccgngaagc cnntcnnttc attggattcn tagaccgcan angtcctnat tcngacacng	240
aatcggtg	248

<210> 21  
 <211> 298  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(298)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 21	
ggctctaaggg atgtgatgng agcatagaat ttanctntat ggncatanta gggacatntg	60
ctgatntacn tggngctgcgg tcnttgaaag gtggngnatg atgactgatg tcatnagtag	120
tacnanggac tncggnanct gggatcnggg nttacnttgt tcatngtnag agtgnnanctn	180
aagtanatgn taggnataaa gatgttncgg gagatgggtc tacaaaantct tttnaagatg	240
ntcatcttga anannatcaa gtgtgnttgg tataatgact atcattatac aatgtcaa	298

<210> 22  
 <211> 591  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(591)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 22	
tcgctagant actattcggc cgcaacgggg agcctgatga ggacgcttat gatatgagga	60
aagcactttc cagggatact gagaagaaat ccatcatacc attacctcat cctgtgaggc	120
ctgaagacat tgaataaccc tgggcagtgg ttcttaggca gatactctag atgctttatg	180
gacaatatta ttttcattgg atgattctgg agctctatta ggagaaaagt aatcatttta	240
ggctcttaaag acttcaagaa aatacaggtt atcaatttat tttaaatctc attgtttcca	300
gttagcaata tcatacctat taaagctgtt cattgtaaca aaattcaatc aaaaaggcag	360
ctaggtcaga aggaaacata ccactctcat ggttcatagt attcactgta tgtatgctag	420
ggaaaagact tgctccagtc tctcctcag ttctgtgcct gagaaccact gctgcatata	480
tttgttttta aattttgtat tgaactgtta attgaagctt taaaagcata tatgaaatgt	540
ataaatctaa gatgtataat acattattga ctccaaaaaa aaaaaccct t	591

<210> 23  
 <211> 755  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(755)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 23	
gnnnnnnngtt nnnnagcngg ttnggtncng actcccnttt atnatgaggg aactgaggg	60

ttcaagagat	taggagactt	gttcaaagac	acacagctgg	taagtgatgg	aggcaggatt	120
taaacctggg	tttcaactgca	tttcccatca	ctggctttta	gccatgatgc	tctactgtgt	180
aacctcttta	attcttgacc	tgtggctata	aagtatgtat	tgagagacag	gccctccctg	240
agataacttt	ccagccttga	caaaggcaca	cccttggttc	attccttgga	gtgtaggacc	300
tagattgtga	caagcccaga	tgagtgtgtc	tggcagaggg	gagcagatct	gaggccacca	360
tatgtgttca	cctagcccta	aggagtgcc	gcttcgctgg	tatttgtaca	gcttccatca	420
ggactgtctc	ttggccacgt	tctttcctct	ccctgccacg	ttgattaata	ctcacataaa	480
ttaatgtctc	cattagtgtt	caagtatgca	aatgagtgtc	taaaatcatc	actcacacaa	540
tgaccagact	gaggatataa	cacacaagag	cccctctcct	ggtaacccca	caatcatgca	600
gatgtgttga	cttctctgca	ttaccagtct	ggtaggcagg	gggatatgac	agttagaaac	660
agtctttcan	acagcagttc	tcaacaccag	gtcccttgct	gcacaatcga	atcacctggg	720
ggtttaaaaa	aatatcatgc	cagtcagcca	cnntt			755

&lt;210&gt; 24

&lt;211&gt; 513

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(513)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 24

ctttctaccc	aacaagcata	gaatatacat	tgtatacatc	agaaacacgg	gacattctcc	60
aaaatagacc	atatgatagg	gcacaaaaca	agtctcagta	aatttaagaa	aatcagaatt	120
atatcaagta	ctctctcaga	ccacagtggg	ataaaattgg	aaattaattc	cgaaaggaac	180
actcaaaagc	atgcaaatac	atggtaatta	aataacctac	tcctgaatga	ttgttgggtc	240
nacaatgata	tcaagagggg	aattttaaaaa	ttctttgaac	tgaacgataa	tagtgacaca	300
gcctatcaaa	aactctggga	tacagcaaaa	gtggagggtaa	gaagaaaatt	catagcatta	360
aatgcctata	tcaaaaatct	gaaagagcac	aaataaacaa	tctaaggtca	ccctcncaga	420
attggagaaa	ctagaacagt	ccaaatccaa	accncgcaga	agaaaagaaa	taaccaaatt	480
cgaacaaaac	taaatgaatt	gaaaaaaatc	ccc			513

&lt;210&gt; 25

&lt;211&gt; 574

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(574)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 25

cgatccaaga	gattagaanc	ccntggagtg	gagcatgctt	cnctanaatn	ccacctgatn	60
cttggctnaa	nacantnngc	tctantttgc	tttgtgcccc	tccacacaa	ctaaaaacaa	120
gggatggggg	gaccncnagt	gtctaataatn	cnaataatcc	ntccncnggc	aaatgaatac	180
tttttacaca	cttgtanntt	ntggagggan	ggggtnatna	tgaggggaan	gggaaaggat	240
gaggagaaat	ccaggatnan	angtctcttc	gtcctctcna	gactnctca	cactctntgt	300
ggtnacccng	gttcgtnntg	tccaatggca	gacattatac	tccatantct	accncggctt	360
nntcgggttg	ggagccann	actccccna	gtngtncccc	ccnancagn	atacacaagt	420
ntgaacgggt	tttgtggcca	ntcatcgcaa	tgacctnttc	ctcnactcna	agaaaantaa	480
accccttccc	ccngattggg	ttctaaatct	ttcaccocat	ctaaaataga	aagcncnag	540
tgggaggggg	tnatcccccc	nttacctnta	aaac			574

<210> 26  
 <211> 185  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(185)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 26  
 gnacnattgg caatgacnga aagaatttga angatgnaca agtnaaagnn acagtggcaa 60  
 agaattcttcn gggcgcgctca aaacaattgg gtgnattaag gacaanctcg gtcancagta 120  
 taanctctct ttcncgngga ttantngnca taatcatnat tctgacnngt aggacattnc 180  
 caacc 185

<210> 27  
 <211> 270  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(270)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 27  
 ttctggggct ctatacaggc tcctatttng atccangcgt gctgatgagt gcacagcacg 60  
 atcacatctg gaaaccacca ntaccaccac cactacgcac ntcacaaaaa ctgtganagg 120  
 gggcatttca gagacaanaa ttgaaaancg aatagtcntc acgggggnat gcanacattg 180  
 accatgacca ggcgctggct caggcagnta aagaggccan agatcaacac cctgacatgt 240  
 cngtgaccag agtggtggtc cttacanaga 270

<210> 28  
 <211> 758  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(758)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 28  
 tgctaggtan aaagttacct ctaagggaag ctctgcagaa gaaatcagtg aaatactctg 60  
 aaagccgcaa ttacaatcaa gaggaacctt ctccctcct ggcaaagaaa cccaaggaag 120  
 gcgagcggaa gatttacttg gcaattgaaa gtgccaatga actggctgtg cagaaagcaa 180  
 aggcagaaat caccaggctc ataaaaagaag agctgatccg gctgcaaaat tcataccaac 240  
 caacaaataa aggaagatac aaagtcttat agacatccgg aaaaaagatt tttacctgtg 300  
 ctggtctatg atgtatgtgg cagttgctgt ctgcagtta caatgtattg tnaatgaaga 360  
 ttttttaaata tctatcttgc tgattttttt taaatataan aaactggtac ttggtaaaga 420  
 aatctgtccg taattncccc ccaatcagtc caactatatt taaagccacc tgttttcnaa 480  
 ttttgatntc cttaaagtgt nactccaata tccatatttt aaatgtcccg gataatatcc 540  
 caaaggttta aaaaatggaa atntttgaac ttcnnttgaa nanaataaat tccccatcctt 600

tangggntnt	ccccttnccc	gttcttccaa	gaaatgtgac	cttccccaaa	aaagtnatc	660
cctanccttt	tgnttcccc	ctgantttct	gancccgac	antnacgggt	ttaaaanttt	720
ttaaattttc	caanncaaaa	aacctntntn	ttttttna			758

<210> 29  
 <211> 577  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(577)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 29	
ctgctaggta ntaanattat ggatccacat tgtntctgagg anacgaanat acttgctgct	60
gatngagggtg aaaacgatat tgatccntct ggggttttac ggtgtgcact ggggtgctgca	120
cnnacttgctc aaggtttgnt acgtcctctg ggcactctgca aaaggccctg ctctctggag	180
tgttgatgt agtgtaccaa aanagtattt atacatccca ccaatcaaaa cacagctttt	240
ttacctcatg cgaactcatn caaaccaata gaatntcaac atgttctgta ccttanagtg	300
ctcacttact acctctgaac natactcacg ctgtnttttg tctcttntt atctttttgc	360
ntcttgtaat taactctttg tttcccttca tcaaagttaa tgtanacgt gatctattaa	420
aanaaaaaatc anggttgac ttgctacttt naanaaacg antgtggaaa cattgggtct	480
naattcacac aggatcngta naactgttgt ggatactgag aaacntttga atgttcctcc	540
ccttattacc atcccgcaa aaaacccctn tnntttt	577

<210> 30  
 <211> 449  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(449)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 30	
tttaccat aannatag ctagaatt gatactggc gcaatagata tagtaccgca	60
aggganagat gaaaaattat aacnaagcat aatatagcaa ggactaacc ctatnccttn	120
tgcataatga attactaga aataactttg caaggagagc caaagctaan accnccgaaa	180
ccagacgagc tacctangaa cagctaaaag agcacaccg tctatgtagc anaatagtgg	240
gaagatttat aggttagagg gacaaacct cagagcctgg tgatagctgg ttgtccaaga	300
tagaatctta gttcaacttt aaatttgccc acanaaccct ataaatcccc ttgtaaattt	360
aactgttagt ccaaagagga acagctcttt ggacactagg aaaaaacctt gtagagagag	420
tcataaaaaa aancctntn gggnnnnngn	449

<210> 31  
 <211> 500  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(500)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 31
tcntggaccc nggtcccnng gngancaaan aagaagggcn ngnttncatn gaaaaancctg      60
tgattntcgc cccggtncag gtgttnannit atggcccnnc cncatctggt atacgccnaa      120
acaatntant ttacaatnn gtncccccanc aaacaangtt cgtngnnttn actaggtagt      180
taatcccncc ccatgttcaa ataaaggggcc cgcgntncna ataaggaanc cnccccgant      240
ggggcccccg aggcctctc cttcataaaa nncattcaac ttccctcccn ctannaaagn      300
aattnttcna atttttnaaa cactccctgt ccanggggac tttncccccca ntanctgaaa      360
aaatngcntg acgttccccct tcggcctaag ggcncaactt anttnncccc caanaccgcn      420
gggnnagggn naaactcccc tngaagggaa cnactcgcnt aaaaanggaa taatcncccc      480
cnaattattc ctnccccggg

```

```

<210> 32
<211> 426
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (426)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 32
gtctatgac acatctgacg ctattcctat ccccttccct cccgggacct ttcccccctt      60
ctccctggga ccttttcccc ttccctgttta anaanccagg gctgcctgga ggaagctttg      120
tcagatctag tggaatgtga cctccctgga atatgtgccc aggggtttgt ctaagcagtt      180
tcaggctatg gcctttactc catctgggtc ccacccctct tatctctctc atgtgtggct      240
gcacctggac gcttggacca tagctgtcac agccccctgg ggaggaaccc actccttygc      300
catntcagcc tgtgcaatgc aaggctcttg tttgatctgt gtgctgacan aaagcccagc      360
ttccttaaga acttttcatg tggaacactt tggttttgan aagaaaataa atcanaaacc      420
attaaa

```

```

<210> 33
<211> 375
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (375)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 33
ngttgcacct attggcngc tgggtctcgac tccctgacct gttatctgcc tgcctcggcc      60
tcctaaagtg ctgggattac aggagtgagc cacagtgcct ggccctgtcaa gacttctctt      120
aagttaactt cctgagaagt gatgtctaaa agtatctttg ctggtgtgag aactccagtt      180
tccaacacat attatttccc tcaactatth ggaatattht agaattthta ttccaaagga      240
ttagtttgaa tacaagtatg ccacataact cagttttcgc catcttncat ttcttaacag      300
tgtaaattaa aagctaataa tcataataat aaagtgcatt taattatctt cgaaaaaaaa      360
aancccttt tgggg

```

```

<210> 34
<211> 809
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(809)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 34

ttgcacatgc	tggccaggat	ggtctcgatc	tcctgacctc	gtgatctgcc	cgccctcgccc	60
tcccaaagt	ctggaactac	aggtgtgagc	caccacgcct	ggcagctttg	tgttcttttc	120
tttctgtgat	cttgccttag	atcacacaga	taaaacatga	caggacctgg	accttaacac	180
agtttggtc	tcaatcctgt	tctcataacc	acnactgcct	tcatttatct	gtgtcatcct	240
cagacctgac	acatagtagg	tgctcagtca	gtgttcacta	agtaaataat	gaccaagaac	300
tctttgactg	ggtccaaggt	gcttatccca	atacttcgcc	atggctacct	ccctcattcc	360
tcagctgact	tgctctctct	agcctggctg	ctcctatttt	atttcctaaa	catggaccca	420
tggcaataag	tttaaancta	acangttgat	acgggtaccca	tccataattt	aatnaattnt	480
ggggctcatg	caaccncaaa	aaccagaacc	caaaactacc	tgtncncaaa	caacaatcat	540
tttnggtngg	gatcccntnc	tngettggnc	ccttttttta	aaatgtccat	tccccccgga	600
ctttaagaaa	ttgaaggaat	nccccgaaan	tattgttanc	gggccccctt	nagngaaaaa	660
ggtggcnctc	cnncggggg	ccctccctgt	ccctgaaatt	tnaaaacccc	cctcccnntt	720
taaanccctt	aatcccggnt	aacancnaaa	naaaattcta	gggcccaaac	ccannnggtt	780
ggttttataa	aacntntat	ttttttnat				809

&lt;210&gt; 35

&lt;211&gt; 192

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(192)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 35

caccttattg	ggatacagca	gtgaattaag	ctattaaaaa	aagataatga	ttgctttttat	60
accttcagta	gagaaaagtc	tttgcataata	aagtaattgt	taaaaaacat	gtattgaaca	120
cgacattgta	tgaagcacia	tgaagattct	gaagccaaaa	aaaaaaaccc	caanggggnt	180
nnnttttaaa	aa					192

&lt;210&gt; 36

&lt;211&gt; 368

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(368)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 36

ctgctagtag	caantattat	ttaagantac	ttttcactac	tcctaaataa	tgacacagat	60
acgtttgtct	tacacatttc	actttattgt	caagttatta	gtatgtttat	tttcaaaagt	120
tattttttgc	aatttctttt	tattattccg	tactttttta	atttacttca	ttatcacgtc	180
ttcctttatt	cttttttaaa	agtttttgc	tttgttattt	tgttttccct	tttttactct	240
tggtttgtaa	tacctctttc	cttatttgc	ccctttctcat	ttgatctcaa	tgtaaatcca	300
actgttttcc	acatctgatt	cactaaaatt	ttagcccaaa	aaaaaaancc	cnnttngggg	360



gngntttt

368

<210> 37  
 <211> 219  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(219)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 37  
 ggccccattt cactctccat antggcnctt nctngaacag gcgtncctgga tnagtgcaca 60  
 tacnatccca tcnacntgca cctatanenc ttccactacg cacatcacca aanctgtgaa 120  
 agggggcntn tcnttagaca cacaattgca gaatngacnn cncancccg gggannctcn 180  
 angttcacen tgnagcaggn gctggctcan gctnttata 219

<210> 38  
 <211> 198  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(198)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 38  
 tcgatacagg gncagatctg ggagccaggg cgttgctgat gagttgcaca gacgatcaca 60  
 tctgaaacca ccagtaccac caccactacg cacatcacca aagcgctggc tcnggcaatt 120  
 aangaggcca aagagcanca ccctgacatg tcngtgacnn ttgtantggt ccntaangac 180  
 acngacatcg cctccaca 198

<210> 39  
 <211> 560  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(560)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 39  
 tttnnatcng nacagctagt cctntaaant aatgacttca tagaaatggc attataattt 60  
 ttaagttgat actctacagg tagctattga tataattagt tttataaaaa catgctgcaa 120  
 ccatgggtata caacaaaaat acatttcttt ggtgattgaa attaaggccg tatttacaat 180  
 gacttaatat aagactgact tttatcctgc ttcataactt gtatggagaa ctcaccaaga 240  
 aagaattcaa tactgtgaaa tatgcagcaa gaagattggt ctttacctag gctgtgtttc 300  
 ctaagctctg agttttcagc accagtagat ttgtattaaa agaaaaaaaa atggggcctt 360  
 agcttctggc ttttaatttt gccagctaag gacataaaac aaaantaanc aancaaaanc 420  
 aaatagccat ntgctatcag catcattatg taaaagaaaa tntattttag cccctaaaat 480  
 taggaagaat gtaatctcag aataaagggt gtcattttaag ttgaataaat atntagcttt 540  
 cgaaaaaaaa aancccttt 560

<210> 40  
 <211> 421  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(421)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 40  
 atacagggca gcgtgttagg tgaccacacc aggagcctca gcctcgggtcc ttctcagccg 60  
 tcgggataag atccaggcat gnetttttaa tctcagaggt agcagtaaac ttttcantnt 120  
 tgcngttagc aagtgtgtgt ttgccataa anccccatta tactaatgtg cctanttaat 180  
 gttcagggaa natctgcttc cactgtgtnc cnaggggtgn catgaactnt gtgagnagcc 240  
 ccncnnctgg agggatgaat gctgngttaa ctacngctat cacggatngt gtgntgtgaa 300  
 naatacatcn acatnaatnt tanntgctct gnaanttccc ttnttatntg tcaagtaact 360  
 ntttgtaaaa ntnntnctcc caanttatta cngtgattac taatnnattn gtnccatgtt 420  
 t 421

<210> 41  
 <211> 411  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(411)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 41  
 aggtagaggt tgtgcatgtt gtccttttta tctgatctgt gattaaagca gtaatatttt 60  
 aagatggact gggaaaaaca tcaactcctg aagttagaaa taagaatggt ttgtaaaatc 120  
 cacagctata tcctgatgct ggatgggtatt aatcttgtgt agtcttcaac tggttagtgt 180  
 gaaatagttc tgccacctct gacgcaccac tgccaatgct gtacgtactg catttgcccc 240  
 ttgagccagg tggatgttta ccgtgtgtta tataacttcc tggctccttc actgaacatg 300  
 cctantccaa cattttttcc cagtggagtc ncatcctggg atccagtgtg taaatcccaa 360  
 ttatcatgtc ttgtgcataa attcttccca aaagggatct ntaatttttt g 411

<210> 42  
 <211> 408  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(408)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 42  
 ggctcccttc cctaactctc taagtacttc ccttaccacac tcagtgtggt gatggcacct 60  
 ccctgaatct cctgacaaat gcgaacagga actcctattc atcaggagcc aacttgataa 120  
 ctganaagat tcctctctca tttatcagcc ttgtattatc tttttgtgtc tcttactatt 180  
 tgcgcttagc gagaaaaata aagagggttg aacaattaag aagtaacaaa gagctcatag 240

ttcacaaaga gcaantcaaa ggatgtctgg aatatttgaa catacaactg cctttggcat	300
gaggtggcct acatacattc tcaggggcag gataggctgg nanagctgat caagctgccg	360
ggaaagctga agcaaaggca gggttggntg gaaatcaaaa tntctctt	408

<210> 43  
 <211> 275  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(275)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 43	
tccctaactc tctaagtact tcccttacc c actcagtgtg gtgatggcac ctccctgaat	60
ctcctgacaa atgcgaacag gaactcctat tcacagagc caacttgata actgagaaga	120
tctctctctc atttatcagc ctttgattat ctttttgtgt ctcttactat ttgcgcttag	180
caagaaaaat aaagaggttt gaacaantaa gaagtancnn ggagctcnta gttcanaagn	240
agcaagtcaa aggatgtctg gangatttga aggg	275

<210> 44  
 <211> 246  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(246)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 44	
tttggtccca agcacatttc acaaangaga atttacacct agcacagctg gtgccangan	60
atntcctang gacatggcca cctgggtcca ctccagcgac agacccctga caagagcagg	120
tctctggagg ctnantngca tggggcctan tntcntcaat cnaatgagcc ccnantgcta	180
ctgcgccccg ggggctccca cggcctgggc nnttttctng caactgnaaa aggatagnng	240
tatttc	246

<210> 45  
 <211> 345  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(345)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 45	
tttggtcccg tgggacgttg tantgtgcnc agacatttcc aagggaaatt ctaaacagtc	60
accctnccct tttagattcc cccaaatctt aagtgtatac ataaaaccct gggtacatat	120
tgtngtggta atagaaggga attggnnaaa cngtacactt gttatatgga antnactgtg	180
gccacctaca aaagacaagt taacaaaactg tcntggagggc tgtngntgcc canccagggc	240
cgctgcnttt tgacaacatt cccaccctgg ccactcagca canttcatgg caggatcatgt	300
ctntnactg anacntttnt ganacttttt catatagcan aatcc	345

<210> 46  
 <211> 969  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(969)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 46

aattgcagtt	ctttcttgcc	tttaacaaca	ttagggcctt	tagaatgagt	acctgggtgct	60
gtccttccaa	ctctgtgatt	ctctgattcc	atcctcattt	ttcaccatca	ctgggtgtact	120
ggcaagaacc	antatgagat	ttgaggaaaa	atacttggat	tactcttttt	taaaaaaaaat	180
tatttagata	taattcccat	accatacaat	taaccttttt	atgtgtataa	ttcagtatatt	240
ntagtatatc	cacaaagttg	tgctaccatc	accactatcc	gattccagag	cttggtcatca	300
tacaaaaaaaa	aaaacccan	agtnanttcc	tttcaaaaacn	cttttngttt	ttcnttntnc	360
cctgtngcn	tctagnncng	ngggntnnct	tttgtcnntn	tcnccctnch	ctcatcntnn	420
cnggtctctg	ctcngngnnn	cgntntgnet	tnnantcgct	gctnntctng	tattccccgc	480
nctngtnnng	tctgcnncgt	agccagtggg	cctcctgntn	ccnncngntt	ctntntnecg	540
cacanntcca	nccanctgcc	atnagtnana	nnatctctnt	tcnncanctg	ntnncagnnt	600
tgtctctctc	tccgtncenc	cngcngctnn	ctcnttncgc	nctggngngc	antcgtacct	660
ggctttttatc	ccccntccn	netnttctng	atggnttctc	ntctcnacac	ctgncgttac	720
gnntctctnt	tnncnnnann	cgttctctnt	tnncttncgc	nngccatct	nagctcannc	780
tggngcgant	cncgctctgn	gtatcagtea	tnanagann	ngngnntgtt	nccnncgcgn	840
nntgagannc	ccnccnctt	cgcatacgt	angtgncttt	ntnnatctgc	tcgtcgtctc	900
netcatatcc	nccatgctgn	catganactc	cntantctnn	cgcnnttctn	ncgttccctc	960
tgccctttn						969

<210> 47  
 <211> 361  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(361)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 47

ggccactaag	caggtcttac	cnaattttaag	aanattgaan	tcctatcaag	tatctcttct	60
gaccacaatg	gtatgaaact	agaaatcagt	aacaggagga	aaattggaag	attcacaaat	120
ntgtggaant	taatcaacnc	atgagcaact	antgagtcna	agancanac	aaaagggann	180
tcaaaaactc	tcttgaggtg	gatgagaatg	ganatacaac	ataccngaac	tcatgggatg	240
tatcacaagc	ngtgctaagg	gggaagtta	agtnctagat	gtctanatta	ngaaagggaa	300
agatctcana	tanacnacc	agcnttncnc	ctcgaanaac	tagaaaaact	aagaaaaaac	360
t						361

<210> 48  
 <211> 364  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(364)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 48  
 atgatgacca catntagatg gcacatngat gaggacttta atctttcctt aaanacaata 60  
 atgtgttctt ttttctttta ntcacatgat ttctaagtan attttncatg caggacactt 120  
 tttcaacctt gatgtacant gactgtgtaa aatttntctt tcagtggcaa cctctataat 180  
 ctttannata tgggtgagcat ctngtctgtt tagaanggga tatgacaata aatctatcag 240  
 atggaaaatc ctgttacaaa gtataaaagc tttagtaatt tactcagtgt ggtgggttta 300  
 tcctttttgc tttttctccc ttggtctata atgaaattgt tacagcagtg caaaataaaa 360  
 tcct 364

<210> 49  
 <211> 703  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(703)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 49  
 atggggaatc aaacaatgtt aaaaggctan taatacttat aggttttatg attcaattta 60  
 ctatgtgttt aaaattgttt ttgaaaaaa ttgagttatg tcnctaaaac tgagtctnta 120  
 cagctcaaaa atgaagaaat acntatctcc gataagcata ttatgtgaat ttcaacatcn 180  
 ctattgagaa aggaatata aatttgaatg aaaatgaaac tctatctttc tatatcacat 240  
 tgcataaggtag taggctagtg agtactttga tgtaaattgc tgtatctttt gaggcntcna 300  
 tttggcnata tagatcagaa ttttaaactn gcatactttg ttgcccagaa atctatcagg 360  
 accacttgta ntnattttgt tnaaagggaat atcnaacnct tggatgttca ncncagtatt 420  
 gattgtttta naagaaggaa anggagaaag ggaggagaat ggaaganana aanggaggga 480  
 ggaanattgg aaccnttgac atntgtgata gcatnggatt tgctnaacac nctatantat 540  
 acccctngca tggganaagc atgcacnctn aaacaaggac nngttngatg gntctacnnt 600  
 ttgacntcag atnnaantaa atnaaaaaaa aaanccccc cctctttgnn ttcctntcnn 660  
 cgnnnnannc ntctcccnc nncgncnnc ncccgcacc ntn 703

<210> 50  
 <211> 413  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(413)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 50  
 tcttggctgg ttgagtattc aanaatcagg cacggagaag tggggtggat gcaaaccaac 60  
 tgaccactgt ggcaccacca gcagtttcag ttttcatctt gantgtcnag aggaaatc 120  
 taatcttaca actcnttagg ggcctggctc agtggctcat acctgtntt cccancactt 180  
 tgggngccg angcngcnt atcacccgca ngtcaggatt ttgagaccac cctggccaac 240  
 ntgggtgaaac cccatctcta ctantcaata caaancttag ctangcgtga tggcatgcac 300  
 ctctaatecc acttacttgg gangctgagg cagcganaat cacttgtaac ccggaaggca 360  
 nacgttgcac ntgagccaag atcgtgccac tgcactccat cctgggcttt cta 413

<210> 51  
 <211> 252  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(252)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 51  
 gttacagaca aggnntntag aatatcttat gttttrtgct ctgtaagttc aaagaagnta 60  
 gcagaaaaca taagcatact gaaaagagaa acagaagcta ttttttaaat acctatgtga 120  
 aatctctcta tntgaaacaa aaaatacact ggatggatta gacactgcag aaggaaaatt 180  
 tgggtgaactt gagatcttat aaataaaaaat tatccaaaat gaagtgtaga gtgaaaaaaa 240  
 aaaanccct at 252

<210> 52  
 <211> 875  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(875)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 52  
 agaaacgaga atgganattc aaatacgtcn gccgggcttg gtggattaga cctgtaaccc 60  
 naacactttg ggaggntctag gtgggcggat caccngaggt cngagtagc ggaacancct 120  
 ggcaaaaacc ccntctttan tctgngaaaa cncaactcta ctaaaaaac tactcttaga 180  
 tnggcgtngn tgcgcctgcc tgtntccca gatacnnttt naggtctgang tggggataan 240  
 tnttttaaca tgggaagtgg aagttgcact gatccaatgt ctccacactg cantccagcc 300  
 tgggttangg aatgagaccc cncncacgga aaggacaata aaaancccn nnggnnttnn 360  
 tttttaangg cctcttgntc nttttcttnt antgcncgcc tncgcnnncn ttgntntgtc 420  
 gantcnnntg cnntntttc ttcnncctcn anccgtgctc tntcnnnttc gccnntnnac 480  
 ngcttcccc ntncctctagc acttntnttc tntcgnntcn nnatctccnn cttntctnnn 540  
 ccgtctcggt nnnccntnan ctgntntct nccctttctt cncngcnnncn ntttcgncha 600  
 gatcgtncgn ctctatctac ttctntccnn gntntanata tngatnttac attntgctcn 660  
 atnaccatn annntctcta tgtttatann ngtnnnccn ttcaacnnnn cnttatgagn 720  
 tcttnactca gctctnctgt gntnttccna ctanngttgn ncntncatgt nctgtncgt 780  
 anctctctc tctctcngt cntgagacna atctctatnt atngnttatn cctgcntnct 840  
 gantcncacc gngatctcgg cnntntcttc tcaag 875

<210> 53  
 <211> 182  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 53  
 ccagaagaag ggctacatat ggactcatgt tgggcctact cctgcaataa caattaagga 60  
 atcagttgcc aaccatttgt agttcacaaa ttaaaactgg gtttccaggc ctgggtgtgg 120  
 ggctcacgcc tgtagcccca gctattgcac cactgctctc caagctgggc aatggagttc 180  
 ga 182

<210> 54  
 <211> 329  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 54  
 catgatgcga gactggacat ctctcctacc ccatgtacac ttcagctgag caggcagaat 60  
 tagagagtca ggactagaag ttcagtctag ggatcaaata ataatagtag ctaatgttta 120  
 aaggtaccta agatccgcca ggagacatac tcagtatagt tccgtgggtt gccacatttc 180  
 atcttatcca gtagcacagg tgaaatttgt cttatgtgta tactgaggaa aaacaagtcc 240  
 ctctgatacc agcagccaat aaatgacaaa gctgggtag aaacttactt cattctaacc 300  
 cgagagtcce tgttcttgca tggggcaca 329

<210> 55  
 <211> 312  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(312)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 55  
 actcaactcg tttgagctat aggaatnggc cattcgnggt ggctcanacc tgtaatccca 60  
 gnatttnggg anacctact aggatcaent gaggttagga gttcaagacc agcctgtcca 120  
 acatgngaa acccatctc tantanaaaa tacagaaatt atccaggtgt ggtggctggc 180  
 acctgtaatc ccagctactt gggaggccaa ggcattggaaa attgtctgaa cctgggaagt 240  
 ggaggttgcg gtnanctgan atcatgccat tgctctccag cctcggccac anactaagac 300  
 cctatctcaa aa 312

<210> 56  
 <211> 565  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 56  
 acaatttcac acaggaaaca gctatgacat gattacgaat ttaatacgac tcaactatagg 60  
 gaatttggcc ctgaggcca agaattcggc acgaggggat ccaacgtcgc tccagctgct 120  
 cttgacgact ccacagatac cccgaagcca tggcaagcaa gggcttgag gacctgaagc 180  
 aacaggtgga ggggaccgcc caggaagccg tgtcagcggc cggagcggca gctcagcaag 240  
 tgggtggacca ggccacagag gcggggcaga aagccatgga ccagctggcc aagaccaccc 300  
 aggaaaccat cgacaagact gctaaccagg cctctgacac cttctctggg attgggaaaa 360  
 aattcggcct cctgaaatga cagcagggag acttgggtcg gcctcctgaa atgacagcag 420  
 ggagacttgg gtgaccccc ttccaggcgc catttagcac agcctggccc tgatctccgg 480  
 gcagccacca cctcctcggt ctgccccctc attaaaattc acgttcccaa aaaaaaaaaa 540  
 aaaaaaaaaa atgcggccgc aagct 565

<210> 57  
 <211> 798  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 57

ggaacaagta	gaaggggaaga	gggaaatgga	gagcatcctt	atgactttac	aaaggggtgga	60
aatgaggatg	gagggatata	gaagtctgca	cagctgtaaa	ggttttatag	atgtctttgc	120
cttcccttct	gaggaaggga	agaagtaatg	aaagcacatg	tgaataaccc	cttccatccc	180
attcacagca	tcgcactccc	agtccttaag	gcaaagggag	gcagtgtctga	agcattgggtg	240
gtgcagtgtg	aagagacaag	acctgatcat	ctgatcacac	ttgtgccaac	ttgattcata	300
ttgggcatta	ctaacaaccc	ctggtcaagg	taaatagggt	gaacaatcaa	taacattatc	360
cctgcctgca	tacatgtgaa	caaaagctat	agaggacatg	caaattctac	agtcattcct	420
catatgcttt	agacagagtg	cagctactgg	aatcttccag	atttcagtgt	tttaaaatca	480
gagctctgaa	tacacaaaag	gaaagagaaa	tggagcagct	gacataatgt	aagctcacag	540
tgatactcag	tgacaggagc	acagagctct	aatgtccaca	ggatgttgta	gggtagggtc	600
tctcagtaaa	tcaagtccct	tacctatgtt	ctgacactga	ggctcttgga	gctatgggtt	660
agaaatccag	gaggcaatat	gtctttatct	taatgaagtc	ctcatcttgc	actcagaggc	720
ccactagttt	gcccttctat	atattaagta	aaaccaagag	aaattaaaaa	aaaaaaagcc	780
ctatagttag	tcgtatta					798

&lt;210&gt; 58

&lt;211&gt; 729

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 58

aagaatagac	cgagataggg	ttgagtgttg	ttccagtttg	gaacaagagt	ccactattaa	60
agaacgtgga	ctccaacgtc	aaagggcgaa	aaaccgtcta	tcagggcgat	ggcccactac	120
gtgaaccatc	accctaatac	agtttttttg	ggtcgaggtg	ccgtaaagca	ctaaatcgga	180
accctaaagg	gagccccga	tttagagctt	gacggggaaa	gccggcgaa	gtggcgagaa	240
aggaagggaa	gaaagcgaaa	ggagcgggag	ctagggcgct	ggcaagtgtg	gcggtcacgc	300
tgcgcgtaac	caccacaccc	gccgcgctta	atgcgcgctt	acagggcgcg	tccattcgcc	360
attcaggctg	cgcaactgtt	gggaagggcg	atcgggtgag	gcctcttcgc	tattacgcca	420
gctggcgaaa	gggggatgtg	ctgcaaggcg	attaagtttg	gtaacgccag	ggttttccca	480
gtcacgacgt	tgtaaaacga	cggccagtga	attgtaatac	gactcactat	agggcggaatt	540
gggccctcta	gatgcatgct	cgagcggccg	ccagtgtgat	ggatatctgc	agaattcggc	600
ttgtaatacg	actcactata	gggctttttt	ttttttcggt	ttgaggggga	atgctggaga	660
ttgtaatggg	tatggagaca	tatcatataa	gtaatgctag	tcttatcctg	tgtgaaattg	720
ttatccgct						729

&lt;210&gt; 59

&lt;211&gt; 730

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 59

aagaatagac	cgagataggg	ttgagtgttg	ttccagtttg	gaacaagagt	ccactattaa	60
agaacgtgga	ctccaacgtc	aaagggcgaa	aaaccgtcta	tcagggcgat	ggcccactac	120
gtgaaccatc	accctaatac	agtttttttg	ggtcgaggtg	ccgtaaagca	ctaaatcgga	180
accctaaagg	gagccccga	tttagagctt	gacggggaaa	gccggcgaa	gtggcgagaa	240
aggaagggaa	gaaagcgaaa	ggagcgggag	ctagggcgct	ggcaagtgtg	gcggtcacgc	300
tgcgcgtaac	caccacaccc	gccgcgctta	atgcgcgctt	acagggcgcg	tccattcgcc	360
attcaggctg	cgcaactgtt	gggaagggcg	atcgggtgag	gcctcttcgc	tattacgcca	420
gctggcgaaa	gggggatgtg	ctgcaaggcg	attaagtttg	gtaacgccag	ggttttccca	480
gtcacgacgt	tgtaaaacga	cggccagtga	attgtaatac	gactcactat	agggcggaatt	540
gggccctcta	gatgcatgct	cgagcggccg	ccagtgtgat	ggatatctgc	agaattcggc	600
ttgtaatacg	actcactata	gggctttttt	ttttttcggt	ttgaggggga	atgctggaga	660
ttgtaatggg	tatggagaca	tatcatataa	gtaatgctag	tcttatcctg	tgtgaaattg	720
ttatccgcta						730



<210> 60  
 <211> 623  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 60  
 gactccaaga gaagactagg aagtagccct cgttctccag ggcacccaaa ataccagcct 60  
 ttattgtctg catgatttta ggggatatgg ggagggaaca agtagaaggg aagagggaaa 120  
 tggagagcat ccttatgact ttacaaaggg tggaaatgag gatggaggga tacagaagtc 180  
 tgcacagctg taaagggttt atagatgtct ttgccttccc ttctgaggaa gggaagaagt 240  
 aatgaaagca catgtgaata accccttcca tcccattcac agcatcgac tcccagtcct 300  
 taaggcaaag ggaggcagtg ctgaagcatt ggtggtgcag tgtaaagaga caagacctga 360  
 tcatctgac acacttgtgc caacttgatt catattgggc attactaaca acccctgggc 420  
 aaggtaaata ggttgaacaa tcaataacat tatccctgcc tgcatacatg tgaacaaaag 480  
 ctatagagga catgcaaat ctacagtcac tctcatatg ctttagacag agtgcagcta 540  
 ctggaatctt ccagatttca gtgctttaa atcagagctc tgaatacaca aaaaaaaaaa 600  
 gccctatagt gagtcgtatt aca 623

<210> 61  
 <211> 376  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 61  
 gcatgctcga gcggccgcca gtgtgatgga tatctgcaga attcggctta gcggataaca 60  
 atttcacaca ggatccatga ctacagctatt aaggctctgg ccttggatcc ctatgaggaa 120  
 tattttacca cagggttcagc agaaggtaac ataaagggtt ggagattgac aggccatggc 180  
 ctaattcatt catttaaaag tgaacatgct aagcagtcga tatttcgaaa cattggggct 240  
 ggagtcacgc agattgacat catccagggc aatcggctct tctcctgtgg tgcagatggc 300  
 acgctgaaaa ccagggtttt gcccaatgct tttaacatcc ctaacagaat tcttgacatt 360  
 ctataaagat tgggggt 376

<210> 62  
 <211> 539  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 62  
 atgactcatt gtttctctgc ctttccgtgt gttacagggtg ggctgatccc cctgcagcca 60  
 gtttcccata agcaactgac ttccaactgg gaatgtctcg ggggataatg ggggtgggga 120  
 tatggaagta tagagaaaac ataagaaaat actgggtgta tacaccttct tctctctgag 180  
 tatgatgaca atgtgatagt cagtgtggca tctgcgactc cagcttgtgc ctggcatgta 240  
 caccctagct ccagcttccc ctgggagact gtgcactccc tggctccact aacaccacct 300  
 tcttctgacc ttccagccta gagatgatga ctctgccage ctagatgggc tctgggttgt 360  
 ctccctatct ctgtttgctt tgtagatttc ccattatgct gtcaccaact cccagccta 420  
 agccctctct attttaaatt ctcaagtgga ttatgttctt gattagtccc tgactgatat 480  
 accactctcc tcatgatctc tgattagttt tctgttagg ttgttgcagt aaaaaaaaaa 539

<210> 63  
 <211> 304  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 63  
 ggcttagcgg ataacaattt cacacaggac gactccaagc tggaaggaa aattcccttt 60

```

tccaacctgt atcaattttt acaacttttt tcttgaaagc agtttagtcc atactttgca 120
ctgacatact ttttccttct gtgctaaggt aaggtatcca cctcgcagtc aatccacctt 180
gtgttttctt aggggtggaat gtgatgttca gcagcaaact tgcaacagac tggccttctg 240
tttgttactt tcaaaaggcc cacatgatac aattagagaa ttcccaccgc acaaaaaaaaa 300
aaag 304

```

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<210> 64
<211> 226
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(226)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 64
atgatgatga ccatgtggac agccaggact ccattgactc gaacgactct gatgatgtng 60
atgacactga tgattctcac cagtctgatg agtctcacca ttctgatgaa tctgatgaac 120
tggtcactga ttttccnccg gacctgccng caaccgaagt nttcactcca gttgtccccc 180
cagtagacac ntntgatggc cgaggtgatg gtgtggttta tggact 226

```

```

<210> 65
<211> 225
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(225)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 65
taccaacaga gcttctgaaa cagataccat agcattggag agaàaaacag ctcacagtct 60
gaggaagatg atattganag aaggaaagaa ttgaaagcat cttgaagaaa aactcagatt 120
ggatntggga ttggtcaagt cggccggata atattccccc caaggagttc ctctttaaac 180
acccgaagcg cacggccacc ctcagcatga ggaacacgag cgtca 225

```

```

<210> 66
<211> 240
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(240)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 66
ccagcatggt ggccgtnatg gatagcgacc cacangcaag ctgggctttg aggaattcaa 60
gtacttgtgg aacaacatca aaagggtggca ggccatatac aaacagtacg aactgaccg 120
atcagggacc atgtgcagta gtgaactccc angtgccttt gaggcagcan ggttccacct 180
gaatgaacan ctctataaca tgatcatccg acnctactca gatgaaagtg ggaacatgga 240

```

```

<210> 67

```

<211> 504  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien  
 <220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(504)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 67  
 cacgaggaga gatngcatct gctatatatt ccacngatac atgtgagtna ctgatagaaa 60  
 aaatcgcnnc ggngaacact gncaccggtg ccggcccccg gtactacagg gatctcntca 120  
 gacttcaccg tntactacaa ngtaagcncc ctttaagaat gtcacggagt atgatgggca 180  
 ggatgcctgc ggctccaaca nctggaacnt ggtggacgtg gacctccgc ccaacaagga 240  
 cntggagccc ggcatcttac tacatgggct gaanccctgg actcagtagc ccgtttacnt 300  
 caaggctgtg accctcacca tgggtggagaa cgaccatata cgtggggcca agagtggagt 360  
 cttgtncatt cgcnccantg cttcngttcc ttcctttccc ttggacnttc tttcggcacc 420  
 aaactcctct tctcagttaa tcgtgaagtg gaaccctccc tctctgccc aaggcnacct 480  
 gagttactac tttgtgcnc tggca 504

<210> 68  
 <211> 462  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien  
 <220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(462)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 68  
 tggatggcag ggggagaaa gaaaagcaaa aactccagg acctctcccg gatctgtctc 60  
 ctctcttagc cagcagtagt gacagctgga cccctgaact tcctctcttc ttacctgggc 120  
 agagtgttgt ctctcccaa atttataaaa actaaaatgc atnccattcc tctgaaagca 180  
 aaacaaattc ataattgagt gatattaaat anagaggttt tcggaagcag atctgtgaat 240  
 atgaaataca tgtgcatatt tcattcccca ggcagacatt ttttagaaat caatacatgc 300  
 cccaatattg gaaagacttg ttcttcacg gtgactacag tacatgctga agcgtgccgt 360  
 ttcagccctc atttaattca atttgtaagt agcgcagcag cctctgtggg ggaggatagg 420  
 ctgaaaaaaa aaanccct ttttngtnt nttttaaaaa aa 462

<210> 69  
 <211> 357  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 69  
 agaagtcttc ctgagccttc catgtatcct cgggtgcccg ggattaacca gcgttatcaa 60  
 ccaaagctaa aggatgatga ggttgctcag ctcaagaaaa gtggagatac cctgtgggac 120  
 atccagaagg acctaaaaga cctgtgacta gtgagctcta ggctgtagaa atttaaaaac 180  
 tacaatgtat taactcgatc ctttagtttt catccatgta catggatcac agtttgcttt 240  
 gatcttcttc aattgtgaat ttgggtcac agaatacaag cctatgcttg gtttaatgct 300  
 tgcaatctga gctcttgaac aaataaaaatt aactattgta gtgtgaaaaa aaaaaaa 357

<210> 70  
 <211> 226

<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(226)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 70

atgatgatga ccattgtggac agccaggact ccattgactc gaacgactct gatgatgtng	60
atgacactga tgattctcac cagtctgatg agtctcacca ttctgatgaa tctgatgaac	120
tggtcactga ttttcccneg gacctgccng caaccgaagt nttcactcca gttgtccccc	180
cagtagacac nntngatggc cgaggatgatg gtgtggttta tggact	226

<210> 71  
<211> 477  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(477)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 71

agcagacaag ccacaattaa catagggtac aattgggtca ttagctcat gggaaatcca	60
cagtcgtcaa agctatttct ggagttcata ctgtcagggt caaaaatgaa ctagaaagaa	120
atattacaat caagcttgga tatgctaatt ctaagattta taagcttgat gaccgaagtt	180
gccctcggcc agaattgtat agatcttggt ggagcagtag acctgacgag ttctctacgg	240
acattccagg gaccaaagg aacttcagat tagtcagaca tgtttctctt gttgactgtc	300
ctggccacna tattttgatg gctactatgc tgaacgggtgc agcagtgatg gatgcagctc	360
ttctgtgat agctggtaat gaatcttgcc ctacgctca gacatcgaa acacctggct	420
gctatagaag atcatgaaac tggaagccat attttgaatt ctacaaaata aaattga	477

<210> 72  
<211> 374  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(374)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 72

ccaagccaga ttgtcactcc agctgatctt ctttgatggg gaagaggctt ttcttactg	60
gtctcctcaa gattctctct atgggtctcg acacttaact gcaaagatgg catcgacccc	120
gcacccacct ggagcgagag gcaccagcca actgcatggc atggatttat tggctctatt	180
ggatttgatt ggagctccaa acccaacgtt tcccaatttt ttccanact cagccagggtg	240
gttcgaanga cttcaagcan ttgaacatga acttcatgaa ttgggtttgc tcaangatca	300
ctctttggag gggcggtatt tccanaatta cagttatgga ggtgtgattc aggatgaccn	360
ttttccattt ccaa	374

<210> 73  
<211> 597

<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(597)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 73

ccaagggatc	tgtaaagaat	atatacttga	gtggtgtgtg	ttatcagata	aagcaccctg	60
tatcacagac	tggaacaag	aagatggtag	cgtgcatcgc	acctatttaa	gagggaaactt	120
agcagagagc	aaatgctatt	tgataacagt	tactccagta	tatgctgatg	gaccaggaag	180
ccctgaatcc	ataaaggcat	accttaaaca	agctccacct	tccaaaggac	ctactgttcg	240
gacaaaaaaa	gtagggaaaa	acgaagctgt	cttanagtgg	gaccaacttc	ctgttgatgt	300
tcanaatgga	tttatcagaa	attatactat	attttatana	accatcattg	gaaatgaaac	360
tgctgtgaat	gtggattctt	cccacacaga	aatntacatt	gtcctctttg	actagtgaca	420
cattgtacat	ggtacgaatg	gcagcataca	cagatgaagg	tgggaaggat	ggtcnaaaat	480
tcacttttac	taccccaaan	tttgctcaag	gganaaattg	aagccatant	cgtgcctgtt	540
tgcttancat	tcctattgac	aactcttctg	ggaatgctgt	tctgctttaa	taagcga	597

<210> 74  
<211> 257  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(257)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 74

tggtaaaggg	taatagccag	agnntagaac	cttgangaga	tgcggccaan	gattctttat	60
atctgaaccn	agatgtnaaa	naagaaaatg	ctttgaggct	ttctaagcga	tcctcctgtc	120
taatttncac	ctttgtcttg	atgcacactt	ctgaccncgc	tgccacaacc	tgtgggggtct	180
gatgtgtccc	ttgatgggtg	cggccctcag	ggactgcacc	ctgacaagtg	ttnaggcaan	240
attcctttct	tgtgccc					257

<210> 75  
<211> 330  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(330)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 75

tggtcataag	gctggtgata	naggggtctt	gtcatggaaa	ggtgctcttc	caggaaacct	60
ctgtgtatgg	aggctcgnagc	cacaatacgc	ggacgangat	gtgaacacct	acaatgccgc	120
catcnccttac	accatcctca	gccaagatcc	tgagctccct	gacnaaaata	tgttcnccat	180
taacaggaac	gcaggagtca	tcgggtgtgg	cnccactggg	ctggaccgaa	agagtttccc	240
tacgtgtacc	ntgggtggtc	aagcngctga	ccttcanggt	gaggggttaa	tcacnacagc	300
ancngctgtg	atcacagtca	ctgntaccaa				330

<210> 76  
 <211> 387  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(387)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 76  
 gctcgcgcgc ctgcaggtcg acactagtgg atccaaagaa ttcggcagca gaacaacagt 60  
 tatctccaag atgctattcg ttgaacccat cctggagggt tccagcttgc cgacaaccaa 120  
 ctcaacaacc aattcagcca ccaaaataac agctaatacc actgatgaac ccaccacaca 180  
 acccaccaca gagcccacca cccaacccac catccaaccc acccaaccaa ctaccagct 240  
 cccaacagat tctcctaccc agcccactac tgggtccttc tgcccaggac ctgttactct 300  
 ctgctctgac ttgganantc attcaacana agcctgtgtg ggggaagctt tggtaaattt 360  
 ctcctgaag ctctaccacg ctttctc 387

<210> 77  
 <211> 339  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(339)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 77  
 ctgctgacn ggggtcccttt ggagcacaga tgatgcnatg gccancnngg gacaacnacg 60  
 tgatctgcgc cctgggtcctg gtgtccatnc tggccctcgg nancctggcc gagggccana 120  
 canagacgtg tncagtggcc ccccgtagaa gacagaattg tggttttcct ggtgtcacac 180  
 cctcccantg tgcaaataag ggctgctgtt tcgacaacac cgttcgtggg gtcccctggt 240  
 gcttctatcc taatacctc nactccnc canaaaagga ntgtgaattt tanacacttc 300  
 tgcagggatc tgctgcatc ctgacgcngt gccgtcccc 339

<210> 78  
 <211> 385  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 78  
 tcgggtcatag ggagagattt gtatgctgta ctatgcagcg tttaaagtta gtggggtttg 60  
 tgatttttgt attgaatatt gctgtctgtt acaaagtcag ttaaagggtac gttttaatat 120  
 ttaagttatt ctatcttggg gataaaatct gtatgtgcaa ttcaccggta ttaccagttt 180  
 attatgtaaa caagagattt ggcatgacat gttctgtatg tttcagggaa aaatgtcttt 240  
 aatgcttttt caagaactaa cacagttatt cctatactgg attttagggtc tctgaagaac 300  
 tgctgggtgt taggaataag aatgtgcatg aagcctaaaa taccaagaaa gcttatactg 360  
 aatttaagca aaaaaaaaaa acccc 385

<210> 79  
 <211> 307  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(307)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 79  
 tcgatacagg gatgtcagag ctgccagaga ctttatacctg aagctttacc aagatcagaa 60  
 tcctgacaaa gnagaaagtc atctactctc acttcacatg tgctacagat acagacaata 120  
 ttgcgtttgt gtttgctgct gtcaaagaca caattctaca gctaanccta agggaattca 180  
 accttgctta aaagctgctg cccactcctc ccctataaca gaagatgtga ttgcaaact 240  
 ccttgtttta ttgnaagtg cttctgacat cnccagagcc agcccatgc caggaaactaa 300  
 ggatgtc 307

<210> 80  
 <211> 528  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(528)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 80  
 gtgatacag gaacagcatg tccaaatcga tgtggatgtt tccaagcctg acctcacggc 60  
 tgccctgcgt gacgtacgtc agcaatatga aagtgtggct gccagaacc tgcaggaggc 120  
 agaagaatgg tacaatcca agtttgctga cctctctgag gctgccacc ggaacaatga 180  
 cgccctgcgc caggcaaagc aggagtccac tgagtaccgg agacagggtgc agtccctcac 240  
 ctgtgaagtg gatgccctta aaggaaccaa tgagtccctg gaacgccaga tgcgttgaaa 300  
 tggaagagaa ctttgccggtt gaagctgcta actaccaaga cactattggc cgcctgcagg 360  
 atgagattca gaatatgaag ganggaaatg gctcgtcacc ttcgtgaata ccaagacctg 420  
 ctcaatgtta agatggccct tgacattgaa attgccacct acanggaact gctggangcn 480  
 aagaaaacca ggatttctct gcctcctccn aacttttctt cccctgaa 528

<210> 81  
 <211> 369  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 81  
 agcatggctc ccgaagtttt gccaaaacct cggatgcgtg gccttctggc caggcgtctg 60  
 cgaaatcata tggctgtagc attcgtgcta tccctggggg ttgcagcttt gtataagttt 120  
 cgtgtggctg atcaaagaaa gaaggcatac gcagatttct acagaaacta cgatgtcatg 180  
 aaagattttg aggagatgag gaaggctggg atctttcaga gtgtaaagta atcttggaat 240  
 ataaagaatt tcttcagggt gaattacctt gaagtttgtc actgacttgt gttcctgaac 300  
 tatgacacat gaatatgtgg gctaagaaat agttcctctt gataaataaa caattaacaa 360  
 aaaaaaaaa 369

<210> 82  
 <211> 269  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(269)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 82  
 atgacagggga tgancaaaact tngtctggggg tattgatgaa gatgacctac tgctgatgat 60  
 accagtgtctg ctgtaactga agaaatgccca ccccttgaag gagatgacga cacatcacgc 120  
 atggaagaag tagactaatc tctggctgag ggatgactta cctgttcagt actctacaat 180  
 tcctctgata atatattttc aaggatgttt ttctttatatt ttgttaatat taaaangtct 240  
 gtntgggnatg acaactnctt taaggggaa 269

<210> 83  
 <211> 196  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(196)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 83  
 tttgggtcca attacagcta aagcaaaagt gggtattgaa ctgtttttat cgggtctcggg 60  
 nnttgctaaa ccttcccagg tgtatttttg aggtacagtt gttggcnagc aagctatnaa 120  
 atctgaagat gaagtgggaa gtnaatana gtatgaatnc agggtaagaa actnaggtaa 180  
 acctcnaata tncctc 196

<210> 84  
 <211> 448  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(448)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 84  
 caaacatggg catggtgtca gcgataatgt ttntancagc tcccgacata aatcagtaan 60  
 tnngatttcc accatatacna ncntcnggaa tttaaccntc aggagnagct cttnttcaga 120  
 cnccttgaa aaacgagccc cattgnancc anctttgana cataaaacct ggagaaattc 180  
 tccaatacng aaggtatana gcggggcacg gttgacagca tcacgggtca aaggcttctg 240  
 gaggtcagg cctgcaaagg tggcatcatc caccacaacca cgggacagaa cctgtcnctt 300  
 caggacgcag tctcccnggg tgtgattgac caagacatgg ccaccaggct gaagcctgct 360  
 cagaaagcct tcataggctt cgagggtgtg aagggaaaga agaagatgtc agcagcagag 420  
 gcagtgaana aaaaaaaacc cctatatt 448

<210> 85  
 <211> 169  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 85  
 agcagaccaa ctgccttttg tgagaccttc cctccctat ccccaacttt aaagggtgtga 60  
 gagtattagg aaacatgagc agcatatggc ttttgatcag tttttcagtg gcagcatcca 120



atgaacaaga tcctacaagc tgtgcaggca aaacctagca ggaaaaaaaa

169

